

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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MAY 27, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLIII, NO. 818



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Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

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—on chemical analysis—was found to be the purest of the principal brands on the British and American market.

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Easily applied, Cannot Crack nor Fall Off

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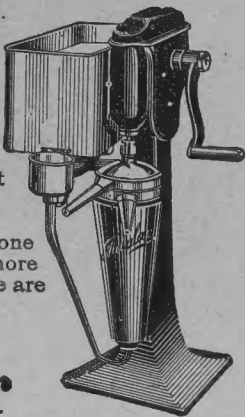
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of

Thoroughbred Horses and Cattle and Implements

As Official Liquidator of The Manitoba Ranching and Grain Growing Company of Carberry, I will offer for Sale by Public Auction at the old Boyd Ranch, Nine Miles South of Carberry, the **LIVE STOCK and IMPLEMENTS** belonging to the above Company, on the Tenth Day of June, 1908, commencing at 10.30 o'clock a.m., and continuing until the whole lot is disposed of.

In doing this, I am within the mark when I say that purchasers will have an opportunity to buy at their own prices from the largest, most varied and best bred herd of Horses and Cattle that has ever been offered by Public Auction by any person in this part of Canada.

It has taken nearly twenty years to bring this herd together, and buyers may pick from and benefit by this experience. Included among which they will find:

Imported and Provincebred Clydesdale Horses,
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Official Liquidator

Winnipeg, April 23, 1908.

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**Fine rainbow trout fishing almost at your door.
Elegant view of the Kootenay River.**

We recommend these blocks as being particularly choice in quality, the exposure is excellent; they will stand close inspection. Secure one of these lots if you want 10 acres of good land.

Price **\$75.00 per acre**, terms arranged to suit the purchasers.

Mail Orders receive prompt and careful attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Toye & Company

Kootenay Fruit Lands

Box 51, Nelson, B. C.

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Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX.** Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

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The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England

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The mine owner gets his gold mixed with rock and combined with other metals. He gets out all the gold and then makes in addition what he can from the lead and silver, the "by-products."

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To get all the profit he must use an

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With this Separator he gets out all the cream, and then uses to best advantage the skim-milk. He can't afford to feed cream to pigs.

Our Catalogue No. 110 tells why. Let us send you one.

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10 acre blocks of fine rich fruit land with river and railroad frontage, situated close to Slocan Junction, 35 minutes ride from the City of Nelson. These lots are practically cleared now and can with very little work and at a minimum expense be put in shape for plowing. They contain fine level land almost free from stone, only a quarter of a mile from the Railroad platform with four passenger trains and way freight daily.

**Fine rainbow trout fishing almost at your door.
Elegant view of the Kootenay River.**

We recommend these blocks as being particularly choice in quality, the exposure is excellent; they will stand close inspection. Secure one of these lots if you want 10 acres of good land.

Price **\$75.00 per acre**, terms arranged to suit the purchasers.

Mail Orders receive prompt and careful attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A Razor

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Successful Agriculture makes successful people. It is the success of the man who works the land that makes the country prosperous and the individual happy.**The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal** is filling an indispensable want, disseminating among the people of Western Canada the real and reliable information that enables the farmer to extract the wealth from the soil. If you are a reader you know it. If you are a subscriber you appreciate our efforts to help you.

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See List of Premiums above

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To secure a Premium, subscriptions must be new ones, not renewals.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE **\$1.50** Per Annum.**GET BUSY, Get Rich and Get a Premium.**

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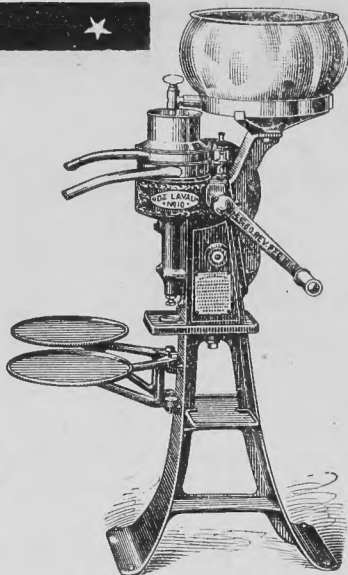
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By Investing
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The New Model De Laval Separator

It adds to profit and
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The greatest separator engineers in the world have spent three years perfecting the new machines for folks who demand the best, and have embodied in them everything of value and convenience which mechanical ingenuity can devise.

The Seamless, Sanitary "Anti-Splash" Supply Can, Adjustable Pail Shelves, Spindleless Bowl, Simple Neck Bearing and Oil tight base are only a few of the new features.

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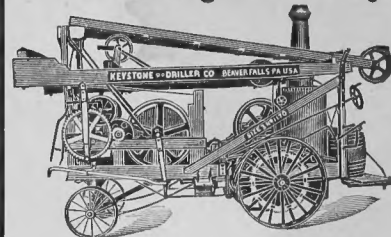
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STANDARD 500 ft. per bale 50 lbs.	\$4.75	\$4.38
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Orders accepted for one bale or more. Terms cash with order or C. O. D. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Ask us for price on car lots. COOPER CORDAGE CO., Minneapolis, Minn



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six month's residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.
- (2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.
- (3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

- (4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurements.
- (5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming and owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Daly, Crichton & McClure
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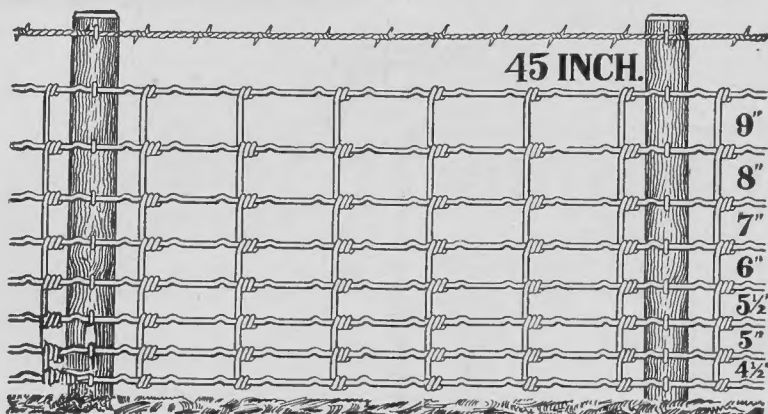
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which I am prepared to subdivide into ten or twenty acre blocks.
The situation is unequalled and the soil is the best.
Price \$50 per acre.
For further particulars write

JOHN STEWART Land Agent
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"American" Woven Wire Fence

ON THE RAILROADS AS WELL AS ON THE FARMS



"American Hinge Joint" all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire Fence is the Canadian Standard. More miles of it are used on farms than of all other makes combined. THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC use it exclusively on their line between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Quality and fair prices go together in "American" Fence. See the agent near you or write us direct.

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but needs Life Insurance.

The rich man needs it to protect his wealth;—the man of moderate means to ensure to others the comforts he himself now enjoys. The wage-earner needs Insurance as the only way within his reach of protecting dependent ones. The young man needs it as a sure way of saving money while covering his savings by Insurance at low cost;—and the elderly find in a Life Policy the means of providing for declining years.

All find advantage in Life Insurance. It is an act of wisdom, therefore, to arrange for Insurance while health and opportunity permit one to do so.

The Great-West Life Policies provide Insurance at low cost, on liberal conditions, and with remarkably high profit returns to Policyholders. These are the reasons for the large business being written by the Great-West.

Full information on request. State age.

The Great-West-Life Assurance Company

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with
strong
rigid
Wringer
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This new Wringer Attachment is "head and shoulders" above any other.

The entire stand is absolutely rigid—always in position—never in the way—and the water drains right into the tub.

"New Century" Washing Machine—complete and delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—only \$9.50.

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Low Down Wagons

soon earn their cost on any farm.

Steel Wheels for farm wagons. Straight or staggered spokes. Any size wanted, any width of tire. Hubs to fit any axle. For catalogue and prices, write to Harmer Implement Co. WINNIPEG, MAN.



Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

May 27, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIII. No. 818

EDITORIAL

One Test of the Man.

The country is frantically busy producing a crop. Not merely are men and horses at work, but the soil itself is in the throes of myriads of busy forms of animal and bacteriological life, assisted by chemical processes. Organized compounds, such as are contained in the soil and manures are being attacked and resolved into their original elements, or united with some other elements to feed the growing crops. The soil, if we could see it with the naked eye, would reveal during these warm days of spring sunshine and rains, a busier factory than any raised above the surface, utilizing a greater amount of horse-power energy than is employed, and accomplishing a greater amount of creative work than is produced in all the factories of man's creation.

To feel this, to understand the conditions that make for the favorable progress of these activities and to adjust sowing, plowing, cultivating and cropping so as to get the most out of those processes, is to be a scientific and successful farmer.

The Hog Situation in the FAR West.

In Alberta at the present time hogs are selling somewhere around four and a quarter cents a pound and the demand none too brisk at that. Just now hogs are something of a drug on the market and farmers in those districts where swine are usually produced, are getting out of the industry as lively as they can. The market here is not influenced to any extent by Winnipeg. It is largely dependent upon conditions in British Columbia and the widespread depression in the lumber trade in that province decreased the demand for meat products, with the result that hogs are selling to-day at the price quoted, a figure at which pork cannot be produced. Farmers therefore are on one of their periodic stampedes from the hog business, though a few clearer sighted than the rest are gathering breeding stock about them in preparation to profit by the keener hog demand and better prices that must naturally follow the present general marketing of brood stock. It is more than likely they will be well repaid. Indications point strongly to an increased market demand, and with a decrease in productive stock, with a consequent falling off of marketable hogs, prices are bound to materially advance. It is a good time to stay with hogs when everybody else is trying to get out.

There are rumors at present that pork packing plants will be established at several points, particularly between Calgary and Edmonton. It is unlikely however, that anything will be done towards starting these, this year. The idea, of course is to have the government manage the business in much the same way as the creameries are now managed, but while the government seems willing to do anything it conveniently can to aid the hog industry, it is doubtful if it will embark in the pork packing business. At any rate if the government does take any part providing market facilities or in handling live-stock or meat, it will be in the beef chilling business that the venture is likely first to be made. Cattle are of vastly greater importance in value in the province than hogs.

To Develop Live-Stock Markets.

The Alberta government has recently attached another official to its agricultural department, creating a Provincial Live-stock Commissioner whose duty it will be to look after the live-stock interests of the province, particularly the development of better marketing facilities. This, at least, is what we gather from the statements made by the minister of agriculture and Mr. Stevens, the newly appointed commissioner, at the live-stock men's meeting at Medicine Hat. To ascertain the obstacles now in the way of the Albertan producer receiving for his beef, a price equal to that received by the producer of the same commodity in the American States directly to the south selling in the same foreign market and equi-distant from that market, will be one of the first things the new commissioner will undertake. This is the self same object which the beef commission had in mind when it set out to investigate the live-stock industry. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stevens' work will have results more directly beneficial.

An official, whose office it will be to consider matters such as this, and others that from time to time crop up in an industry as large as the live-stock industry in Alberta is, is urgently required. Since Alberta has been a province its government has not been backward in extending aid to the agricultural and live-stock interests wherever it deemed such aid was required. Up to the present, however, the department of agriculture has been largely concerned with educational work through the fairs, institutes, stock and grain judging schools. Farmers have been urged to keep and produce better stock, and the cry has been so persistently flung back at institute lectures promulgating this truth, that it is markets for the live-stock after it is produced that is required and not information rayed out by a corps of government experts, that the department finally decided upon the action it has taken and the appointment it has made. Alberta farmers have had about as much "assistance" in the educational line as they care to stand for. The average of them has about as fair an understanding of the farming and stock-raising business as the average expert sent out by the government. What they want in the way of government assistance is a guarantee that no artificial barriers will be allowed to obstruct the free selling of the products which their labor has created, that no men sitting outside and contributing nothing to the industry shall be permitted to exact toll from it, and that no individual or corporation transporting, selling or distributing those products shall charge exorbitantly for the services rendered. If the new commissioner can accomplish some of these things, even in a measure, he will render highly valuable service to the live-stock interests of Alberta.

* * *

The demand is greater for economic than it is for agricultural experts. Canadian farmers have been busy studying how best to produce goods, while all the time the development of markets has stood still. Alberta farmers are taking a pronounced stand upon this question and some innovations in government activities are to be expected.

Regulations Governing the Free Importation of Stock.

The resolution adopted in Toronto on April 30th by the National Record Board, concerning the conditions of free customs entry of pure-bred stock into the Dominion, relates to one of the most complex and difficult subjects with which an organization of breeders could be called upon to deal. Opinion is unanimous that a change is necessary, but just what form it should take, and how far it should go, has been a problem of much debate; and that conceded, the next question was how to frame the new regulations, so as to harmonize all the diverse interests and adequately cover specific cases with a general regulation.

The present customs regulations on this point were framed at Ottawa in 1887, and are so extremely loose and open as to admit duty-free almost any animal pretending to registration. Under them, many animals, especially horses, have been brought into the country duty-free, ostensibly for the improvements of stock, but really to jew Canadian farmers out of extravagant prices for inferior or worthless animals, often recorded in clap-trap registration books, recognized by no good authority in the country whence they come. Doubtless the public has been gradually educated through its mistakes in buying such stock, but the education has been pretty costly, and now that Canadian breeders, assisted by the Dominion Government, have gone to such pains and expense to consolidate their live-stock pedigree records under the National Records scheme, admittedly the best system of live-stock registration in any country, the importance of doing everything in our power to purge the country of all spurious or inferior pedigree registration, and insist that all animals in Canada claiming pedigreed breeding shall be recorded in our own books, where we have such, surely requires no demonstration. The existence of two or more recognized records for any particular breed is bound to be confusing and an easy lever for deception and fraud. It is greatly in the interests, not only of Canadian breeders, but of the purchasing public, to have in Canada only one record for each breed, and that record should be kept at Ottawa, and every one of its pedigree certificates should bear the imprimatur of the Dominion Government as a guarantee of validity, just as our currency bears the stamp of the mint. Any system of pedigree registration that is worth maintaining at all is worth guarding zealously. Precedent is not lacking. Our Republican neighbors have hedged their pedigreed-stock trade about with all manner of federal and corporate restrictions, some of them essentially protective in principle and effect. We understand that a man importing stock into the United States must make three affidavits, including one that he is an American citizen.

The resolution passed at the meeting of the National Record Board emphasized the advisability of having, as far as possible, all pure-bred animals in Canada registered in the National Records, and recommended that free customs entry should be granted only to animals owned and imported by British subjects, and on production of certificates of registration of such animals in the Canadian National Records, in the case of all breeds for which we have such; otherwise in

books kept by certain specified societies in the country of origin, providing that the pedigree certificates purporting to have been issued by said foreign societies be in all cases approved by the Accountant of the National Records, thereby relieving the customs officers from the responsibility of such a duty.

The above resolution, while not unexceptionable, appears to meet the cases moderately well. There are, however, some anomalies. The proposal to admit free of duty animals entered in the French Coach and French Draft books of France, the German Coach and Oldenburg books of Germany, the Suffolk and Cleveland Bay books of Britain, the Polled Durham and National Polled Hereford books of the United States, the Ass Registration Society of France, and the Spanish studbook of jacks and jennets, while excluding short-pedigreed Shorthorns and making no provision of any kind for the free importation of Holstein-Friesian cattle, seems hardly advisable. The principle advanced in the resolution, of seeking to have all pure-bred animals in Canada recorded in the National Records, is a good one, and might be followed out further. It is not necessary to prohibit the importation of animals not recorded in Canadian books, but why not require the payment of duty on all animals belonging to breeds not numerous or important enough to have Canadian registers? The payment of duty on a few foundation-stock animals would not debar the introduction of any worthy breed, but it would stimulate prompt effort to have a Canadian record established, and would tend to discourage the importation of animals of various miscellaneous breeds which favor a country most by staying out of it.

The principal real objection to the more sweeping proposal is that it would almost necessitate the establishment of a Canadian record for Standard-bred horses, which, in some well-informed quarters, is considered inexpedient at present. But as this is the only breed of any consequence to us that would be affected, it would seem that some way should be found to admit animals of this breed without throwing down the bars to twenty-five or thirty foreign studbooks, herdbooks and flockbooks, as the resolution of the Record Board proposes.

It has been given to understand that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, is favorable to the recommendation of the Record Board, and prepared to recommend it to the Department of Customs, so that an early change will be looked for.

HORSE

Hackneys Growing in Popularity.

The Secretary of the Canadian Hackney Association writes: "I have just been looking through the 1907 Studbook, Vol. XXIV., of the English Hackney Horse Society, and find that, amongst its 2,045 members, are to be found the names of His Majesty the King and other notables, as well as the small tenant-farmer, who raises probably one or two horses of the breed a year, and about 100 lady members, and 519 life-members. That this breed of horses must be very popular all over the world for getting carriage horses, is proven by the number that are exported every year to Canada, the United States, Argentina, Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

"Conditions for entry in this volume are that stallions foaled after 1880 must have registered sire and registered dam.

"It is very gratifying to know that the Canadian Hackney Society has increased its members this year by nearly 50 per cent. and that many new breeding establishments are starting both in this country and the United States, and a large number of old stables are adding this breed to

their establishments crossing with the Thoroughbred and Standard-bred of good conformation, thereby getting fast, bold, high-going and good tempered carriage horses. It is strange that the farmer cannot see the benefit of registering his animals, no matter what breed; but, from the very much larger number of registrations made this year, it is evident they are gradually becoming more accustomed to taking a little trouble to keep a record of the animals they breed. The secretary will always be pleased to supply entry forms, and give an extended pedigree of any registered animal."

Percheron Horses.

History shows that seventy-five years ago the Percheron in France was a 'bus horse, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, according to the official statement. The increase in size during the past three-quarters of a century to the present scale is traceable, as in all other draft breeds, to the requirements of modern civilization and the insistent demand for horses nearly up to a ton weight, which is really a greater weight than is necessary for ordinary draft work, and is really attained by comparatively few in any of the draft breeds, except when unduly loaded with fat.

"It is probably beyond question," says the author of "The Horse Book," recently issued, "that French draft horses were imported into Canada about the beginning of the nineteenth century, probably earlier, but the first authentic history we have of an imported horse making a great mark in the stud is of the McNitt horse, or European, landed at Montreal about the year 1816. There is some dispute about the weight of this stallion. He was a gray, and, as he was a fast trotter, and begot Alexander's Norman, which founded an unimportant strain of trotters, it is unlikely that he was at large. It is history, also, that Alexander's Norman was never intended to be used as a getter of trotters. He was more or less of the draft type, as draft type went in those far-back days, and it cannot be said that his blood has been of material benefit to the trotter as a breed." It is, however, freely admitted, in the history of the American trotting and pacing breeds, that some of the most noted strains of that class of horses owe their origin in no small degree to French Canadian blood.

Percherons were imported into New Jersey in 1839 and later, but it was with the importation in 1951, of the stallion Louis Napoleon, into Ohio, that the importation and breeding of Percheron horses in the United States had its inception as business. The famous stallion, Louis Napoleon, weighed about 1,600 pounds at his best, and, after his purchase by the Dillons, of Illinois, began the movement which has resulted in thousands of Percherons being imported to that country, many of them of a very superior class, and from the very first the Percheron has been the favorite drafter of the American people. There are probably three times as many Percherons in that country to-day as there are of any other one breed. "The technical charges," says the authority previously quoted, "which have been made against the Percheron are chiefly that his bone is light, his pasterns short, and his rump sloping. The popular verdict is that, whatever the size of his bone or the length or angle of his pasterns, his grades last longer on the streets of the cities than those of any other breed, and the American people have declared in favor of the draft horse which can get up and go; and, gauging the matter by the demands of the market, the Percheron best fills this and all other bills." Another point in their favor is their gray color. While all colors are to be found in the breed, grays were for half a century or more the most popular. Then came a craze for blacks; but there never was any good reason for this, and there is no sense in the prejudice against gray as a color in horses, as a good horse is never a bad color, and many of the best and most useful, and long-lived horses in all classes have been grays. The breed has, however, in the United States, stayed quite largely gray, fortunately, and the gray stallion is now coming back into his own. Dealers in Chicago and elsewhere say they will pay as high, sometimes, as \$20 in the hundred more for gray geldings than for any other colors, which supplies a good reason why farmers should strive to breed grays.

The Percherons have never had a fair chance to prove their claim to favor in Canada, the best class of stallions not having been introduced here, unless some of the recent importations may measure up to that standard. But, even with the mediocre sires, that have been brought here, many

excellent grades, suitable for draft and general purposes, have been raised, and Percheron stallions have nicked especially well with the average light mates of the country, producing an exceptionally useful class of farmers' horses.

Breechy Horses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed an enquiry in a recent number, from a man who wanted to know how to keep horses from jumping fences. My scheme will not cure a horse of the habit but it will keep him from jumping while he has the rig on him. Take a rope of suitable length, put it over his back, bring it down, cross between his front legs and then up to his neck. Draw his head down to about two and a half feet from the ground and tie in that position. This rig works well on a cow also, except that when used on a cow a cropper should be run from the rope to the tail to keep the rig in place.

Sask.

J. A. SMITH.

* * *

An "old subscriber" asks in a recent number how to break horses of fence jumping. I take an ordinary tie rope and tie two horses together with a swivel between them. Two horses of about the same disposition and age get along best. The rig works just as well on cows but the swivel must be used or they will choke.

Sask.

MRS. E. STREICH.

* * *

My plan to keep horses from jumping is to put on a surcingle with a heavy ring below, buckle straps around the hind legs above the hocks and the front legs above the knees, then pass a rope from the right hind leg to the off fore one and vice versa. With this rig a horse can run about the pasture but cannot jump.

Sask.

C. T. PURDY.

* * *

Note.—One needs to be careful with the first plan as the rope is liable to make a raw sore on the back or chest. The third plan we have used on every breechy horse but buckled the hopple straps around the fetlocks. Fence jumping is a habit and the best cure for a habit is to prevent it being formed. Never leave a colt where he is tempted to try and jump and never let young horses run in a field with a confirmed fence jumper.

STOCK

Discussions of live-stock subjects welcomed.

The Government and the National Records.

At the annual meeting of the National Record Board, held last month in Toronto, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, took occasion to correct a popular misapprehension, that the Canadian National Live-stock Records are administered through the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. As a matter of fact, the National Records are not under the tutelage of the Department. For patriotic reasons, the Dominion Government endorses, and to a certain extent assists, the National Records, but the desire and intention is that this organization shall, so far as possible, in actuality, as well as in name, stand on its own feet, and that the distinction between it and the Department be clearly and sharply drawn in the public mind.

The scheme of organization is, briefly, this: The several breed societies and associations elect their representatives to the National Record Board. The Record Board elects from among its members a Record Committee, to which is entrusted the general charge of the administration of the National Records office. The head officer of this office is the accountant, and, so far as actual business relations are concerned, the accountant and the live-stock commissioner are, respectively, the only two persons through whom the National Records and the Department of Agriculture have official contact.

A clerk of the Department of Agriculture examines the certificates passed along by the breed registrars, and, when found correct, he places the seal of the Department on each one, which stamps it as recognized and endorsed by the Government; but all business relations are between the accountant and the live-stock commissioner, representing the Minister of Agriculture and the Government generally.

To Stamp Out Mange on the Ranges.

The Health of Animals branch of the Dominion department of agriculture, through its provincial veterinary inspectors at Medicine Hat and Regina, is planning an extensive campaign for the eradication of mange in those districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan in which the disease exists. The work which Dr. Rutherford and those assisting him intend carrying out is two fold, educational, and superintending the dipping of infected herds. The educational work is in charge of Mr. Duncan Anderson of Orillia, Ont., and Mr. T. M. Morgan of Medicine Hat. Since early in April, Mr. Anderson has travelled over the greater part of Alberta in which the disease is known to exist, acquainting himself with actual conditions on the ranches, getting in touch with stockmen and farmers. Last week he and Mr. Morgan completed their plans, arranged their itinerary, and about the end of the present week will set out on a lecturing tour through the ranch country, and with a few breaks will continue in the work until the end of August.

The purpose of this part of the department's plan is to arouse ranchers, but particularly small stock growers and farmers, to a sense of the importance of their co-operating with the department's agents in stamping out this disease. At present it is not the large rancher, the man with a thousand or several thousand head of cattle who is an obstacle to the carrying out of the inspectors' plans in respect to treating infected herds,—these men dip their cattle every year anyway and do it without being forced,—rather it is the smaller stock raisers, the men with a hundred and fifty head or so and less, who neglect to dip their animals, and sometimes require pretty close attention from inspectors before they can be made attend to the matter. It will be among these cattlemen mostly that Mr. Anderson and Mr. Morgan will work.

In the other branch of the department's work, in the location of infected herds and in preparations for supervising and directing the dipping in the ranches, the plans are well advanced. In Alberta, Dr. Hargrave, for some months, has had range riders travelling through the cattle country locating diseased herds, and outlining the infected areas. These riders are cattlemen of experience and they, when the dipping begins on the ranches, will be available, when required, to look after the work, and see that two treatments of the lime and sulphur dip are properly given. Later in the summer they will again inspect the various herds that have been treated, and where mange is still found to exist a second dipping will be ordered and carried out.

Roughly speaking, the area in Alberta that is mange inspected extends from the international boundary, northward to the division line between townships 38 and 39, and eastward from the 4th meridian to the Rockies. In Saskatchewan the infected district in comparison is small, being confined to the southwestern corner of the province. In the Alberta district there are something like forty dipping tanks in which, last year, some 49,000 head of cattle were treated. In the southern part of this district, dipping will commence almost immediately. With some outfits the work will start towards the end of the week. It will be the middle of June, however, before the work becomes general.

The area in which mange has been found most prevalent this year is between the Little and Big Bow Rivers, the district last year in which the cattle-men used the Seabury spraying outfit heralded in this province as the most effective method of treating mange cattle that had yet been devised. The Seabury apparatus consists of a force pump and nozzles that spray an emulsion of crude petroleum, water and soap upon cattle. Its inefficiency is ascribed to the fact that the apparatus for agitating the emulsion was defective, or to the use of hard water in preparing the spray. Hard water requires to be treated with chemicals to "soften" it before it can form an emulsion that will remain in suspension or mix with the petroleum sufficiently to be effective. In some cases an animal would receive a wash of almost pure crude oil and the next one to come into the spray would get nothing much better than water. On the average, results were far from satisfactory.

In the work this year the lime and sulphur treatment only, will be recognized. This is the well known solution formed from ten pounds of lime, and twenty-four pounds of sulphur in one hundred gallons of water, and in all the work which the inspectors in Alberta and Saskatchewan

supervise it will be used, two dippings being administered a week or ten days apart. While the inspectors at Regina and Medicine Hat, have not yet received full and definite instructions from Dr. Rutherford, as to the actual details of the work which they have in hand, it is pretty generally understood that the work of the department will be more vigorously prosecuted this year than hitherto. Dr. Rutherford is determined to stamp mange from the cattle growing districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the measures that will be enforced during the present season to accomplish this end will not be lacking in vigor. The disease has already become altogether too widespread in these provinces, and as Mr. Anderson hinted at the stock growers' meeting the other day in Medicine Hat, unless the disease is checked and finally eradicated, western stockmen need not be surprised if serious difficulties are soon put in the way of shipping cattle from these provinces to the English market. It is not expected, of course, that mange can be stamped out in a single season, but a vigorous prosecution of the work which the inspectors in the two provinces are mapping out for this season, followed up for a year or two in an equally thorough manner will finally rid the herds of Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan of the disease.

Our Scottish Letter.

Writing on the 24th of April, one of necessity begins by referring to our unwanted experience of a blizzard at this advanced day of spring. We have often a few snow showers in April, but to-day and yesterday, all over Great Britain and Ireland, a perfect blizzard of north-east wind and snow has been raging. The results may be disastrous for flockmasters. Low-ground lambing finished some weeks ago, and hill lambing is just beginning. The results among low-ground ewes have been quite satisfactory, and the hope was general that the results among hill ewes would have been equally so. But lambs entering the world in such weather as this stand a poor chance of survival, and those which have already arrived will require careful attention. It is said that no such April blizzard has been known since 1879. That was the worst season for British farmers on record, and we can only hope that our present experiences are not a harbinger of similar experiences in the approaching season. If it should be so the farmers of this country would have reason, like the Eastern patriarch, to curse their day. As it is, the outlook for flockmasters is not too promising. The slump in wool has come, and skins have fallen to a lower level than they have reached for the past half a dozen years. Mutton is selling well, and sheep would, under normal conditions, have been leaving feeders quite a good return for their outlay. The poor price resulting from the skins throws the balance on the other side, and, even were the weather conditions favorable for lambing, the issue of 1908 for flockmasters would not be too promising.

For two days of this week I was in that distressful country, Ireland. The Spring Show was being held at Ball's Bridge, where there was a fine display of Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Jersey, Kerry and Dexter cattle. Horses, chiefly of the Clydesdale persuasion, were also in evidence, and one or two Hackneys were forward. A notable breeder of Hackneys in Ireland is Lord Ashtown, against whom the fiat of the United Irish League has gone forth. His Lordship was at the show, along with his wife and boys, but was being protected all the time by a detective, whom those in the know had little difficulty in picking out of the crowd, although ordinary onlookers would never have imagined he was anything but one of themselves. It was a plucky way of enjoying the show, but one would rather not have been in Lord Ashtown's shoes. The show was this year a strictly Irish event. On account of the foot-and-mouth disease in Edinburgh in February, the Irish Department of Agriculture closed all the ports in Ireland against British cattle, and the embargo still remains in force. In the past, Scots and English breeders have carried away the leading honors of the show, but this year the Irishmen had it all to themselves. A Scots-bred bull was, however, champion of the yard. He was bred by Mr. Watson, (Auchronie), Brucelands, Elgin. He is named Scottish Boy, and is owned by Mr. B. Barton, Straffan, who breeds very good Shorthorn cattle. The best of the yearlings were bred and owned by the Earl of Caledon, Co. Tyrone, and were also got by an Auchronie bull named Scottish Captain. Two very fine roan bulls were placed first and second in the class of two-year-olds. They were bred by Mr. Toler Aylward, Shankhill and were sold by public auction on the second day of the show or 230 gs. apiece to Mr. Dan. MacLennan for exportation to Buenos-Ayres. They were exceptionally good specimens for that trade. The auction sales on the second day were a new departure at the Royal Dublin Show, but they are likely to be continued. Trade, although not brisk, was quite steady, and both Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus cattle sold for all they were worth. The outstanding fact about Irish cattle is the extraordinary improvement that has marked the past sixteen or twenty years. Previous to that time, the Booth cult was supreme in Shorthorn trade in Ireland. A Cruick-

shank bull was anathema. Now Scots judges reign, and bulls of Scots breeding are in favor. This week the judges were all Scots but one, and he breeds Scots Shorthorns in England. Two Aberdeenshire breeders also judged the "Blacks," which also showed great improvement. Black bulls are in high favor for crossing purposes in Ireland, where a black calf is just as popular as it is in Scotland. I ought to mention that there has been no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Ireland for twenty-five years. The whole policy of successive Government departments has been to keep disease out of Ireland when it is out. This they can do, seeing that they have control of the ports. The cattle trade is the very life and soul of Irish agriculture. As the country has no manufactures worth speaking about, and agriculture is its sheet-anchor, it would obviously be madness to risk outbreaks of disease. Should such a thing unhappily take place in Ireland, the results would simply be ruinous to the whole trade of the country. An Irish politician, because agriculture is the mainstay of his country is and must be a protectionist. He dare not take risks in respect of the importation of disease; and, as agriculture is the backbone of industry, what affects it determines the Irish politician's action. He is an out-and-out believer in the old saying, "Keep yer ain fish-guts for your ain sea-maws." Being freely translated, this meaneth, "Man, mind thyself." It is not a half-bad policy. In Great Britain, where other trades and industries have the upper hand, it is not so easy to try the policy. The English wheat-growing farmer is a Protectionist, but the Scots dairy farmer is not. He wants to buy so much more than he can produce that protective tariffs would in no wise benefit him.

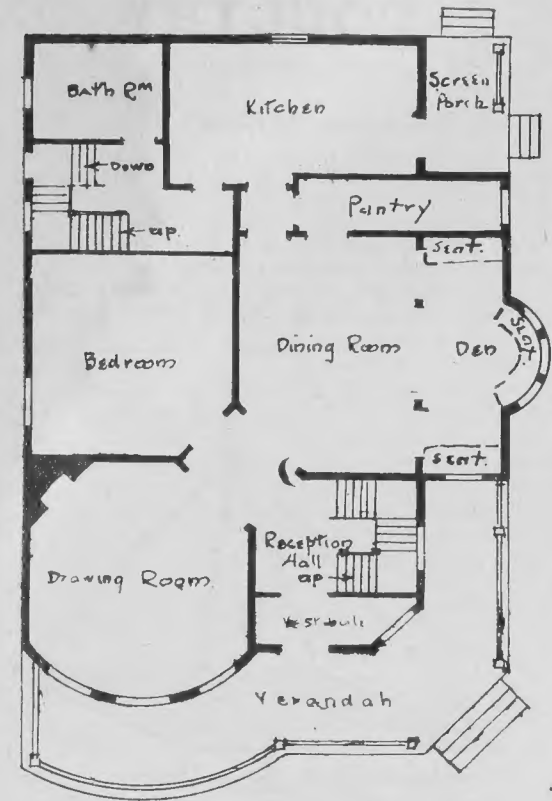
Scotland has a big job on hand just now in connection with the regulation of her dairy supply. Legislation is threatened which may considerably handicap the farmer in the production of milk. There are proposals to deal drastically with the cow which is found to have a tuberculous udder. An army of inspectors is to be let loose on the country, with power to inspect byres at any time, and condemn cows right and left should the inspector find anything suspicious about them. Of course, provision is made for payment of compensation, but as a matter of fact, no amount of compensation can ever make up for the loss of a man's trade. Very drastic powers are conferred with respect to the notification of disease among those employed about dairies. To my mind, this is much more necessary and clamant than the other. Few cases can be cited in which disease is clearly traced to a diseased cow, but the number of cases is legion in which disease can be proved to have been conveyed from one human being to another, with milk as the medium of contagion. It is proposed, therefore, to make notification of disease compulsory. The difficulty is to define the disease which must be notified. In the past there has doubtless been gross carelessness in connection with this phase of the question. How is this done in Canada? It did not strike me, from anything I saw, that your dairies and cow sheds were ideal; but, no doubt, the factory system of manipulating milk does away with the necessity for home accommodation such as our authorities here are in the habit of demanding. The one thing taught by all this threatened legislation is that, if the public demand the production of milk under ideal conditions, they must be prepared to pay much more for milk than they have ever paid for it in the past.

We are threatened in this country with a new "potato disease." It is called Black Scab, or "Mirby disease." Mr. Salmon, one of the teachers in the South-eastern College, at Wye, in Sussex, has made a study of the disease, and is in an irate mood because the Board of Agriculture have not, so far, taken so serious a view of it as he has done. He has organized the potato-growing farmers, and endeavored to get them to press the matter on the attention of the Board. Undoubtedly, this disease is a menace to potato-growers. Whence it has come, or what its cause may be, is alike unknown, but this is not to be wondered at, since the whole history of potato disease is more or less of a mystery. There are few things about which less is really known in agriculture, and how to prevent its spread is quite beyond the power of existing science.

The Royal Agricultural Society is once more firmly established. It is doing splendid work. In the recent issue of its Journal for 1908 there is a most interesting report by the judges on the Lincolnshire prize farms of 1907. The first prize, of £60, was awarded to Mr. John Evens, Burton, Lincoln, and never was prize more worthily bestowed. Mr. Evens farms 930 acres, of which 620 are arable and 310 are in grass. On this farm is carried a stock of 30 horses, 901 sheep, 192 cattle, and 11 pigs. The main features of the economy of this farm are dairying and sheep-raising. Mr. Evens has a celebrated herd of Lincoln Red cattle. The notable thing about them is that, beginning to keep milk records in 1885, he has, through the information gained from them morning and evening, during these twenty-three years, transformed a beet-producing herd into one of the best herds of dairy cattle in England. How many men can produce such a record from labors so continuously carried on. Mr. Evens is able to produce these milk records, morning and evening, for every day since he commenced taking the record, in 1885. This is the right way to go to work in a matter of the kind. Records based on calculated totals and averages are better than none, but they are not in

EDITOR FARMER' ADVOCATE:

In considering the plan presented herewith there are many features which are commendable and likewise several which it would be wise to avoid. The idea of the front steps being across the angle of the veranda is good, but to carry this same idea on and enter the house at an angle is not a good idea. I believe I have pointed out in previous articles and criticisms the necessity of a vestibule in every house built in this country. In regard to this point too much cannot be said. A house which is devoid of a



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENT IN GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

vestibule is one hard to beat. It would be quite possible, and in fact make the plan more convenient, if there were a vestibule in the house under consideration. The idea of the reception hall is also good as it practically forms another room. I have ever striven to have this idea incorporated in houses which I have designed, and I think it is well worthy of the consideration of any intending builder. The idea of the bedroom on the ground floor is also good, and the designer of this plan showed great forethought in providing this feature which comes nearer to being a luxury than most people surmise.

I would consider it a very much better idea had the pantry been situated between the dining-room and the kitchen. This is its correct position under all circumstances. Between the kitchen and every other part of the house there should be at least two doors for the reasons pointed out in previous articles: viz.—that this prevents any possibility of kitchen orders penetrating to the front part of the house. By removing the pantry to the east side of the house and bringing it flush with the projection formed by the den, we are enabled to pass directly from the kitchen to the bedroom in order to serve diet to any sick person who may occupy the ground floor bedroom. There will then be formed a small rear hall which will give access to both the basement and rear stairs also to entrance door to basement. In this way we will also be able to enter the bathroom from the back hall instead of from the kitchen, which will also be a great convenience.

The designer of this house seemed to have before her the necessity of having direct access from the

kitchen to the dining-room for the convenience of farm hands and help. This idea has been upheld by the accompanying drawings. The idea of a den which opens from the dining-room is a comfortable one, but I fear that there is not enough distinction between the two rooms. All there is shown on the plan presented to me are wooden posts and it is particularly stated in the description handed to me with the plan that there are to be no hangings at this point. I think it would be much better if there was a small rail between the walls and the posts next to them or something to more particularly divide the den from the dining-room, but this is a matter of detail when the house is ready to be built. I feel there could be a very nice treatment made by adopting these measures. This will dispose of the ground floor.

The second storey is very well laid out with but few exceptions. The idea of having one large closet between the two west bedrooms is good and it would be well for more houses to be built with this feature incorporated. The one point which I wish to be particularly noticed is that there is a waste of room in the halls of this house. I would be much better to have the stairs going to the attic built directly over that going to the ground floor. In this way we could increase the size of the nursery about three feet and provide ample closet room adjoining the closet to the back or north bedroom. The sewing room should form a very pleasant adjunct and the entire second floor will be found to possess many convenient and attractive features and should be very comfortable.

I would suggest that contrary to your wishes as to the height of the foundation that it should be at least three-feet from the grade line to floor of the house. I find this is the minimum height which it is advisable to build house foundations above the ground. Further this allows plenty of light and ventilation for the basement and is better, all things considered, than to have the basement wall as low as desired by the designer of the house in question.

In considering the basement as submitted there is very little to say. The ideas presented appear to give the requisite amount of accommodation and convenience and I would not consider it wise to alter the general lay out.

The exterior might be made very picturesque indeed but to give it this appearance it would have to be very carefully thought out in every respect. A very pretty appearance might be made of the chimney on the west side of the building and also of the numerous breaks in the wall of the south and east sides. Taken in its entirety the plan of the house is one which shows much careful thought and should give great satisfaction to its owner

HUGH G. HOLMAN, Architect.
Winnipeg, Man.

* * *

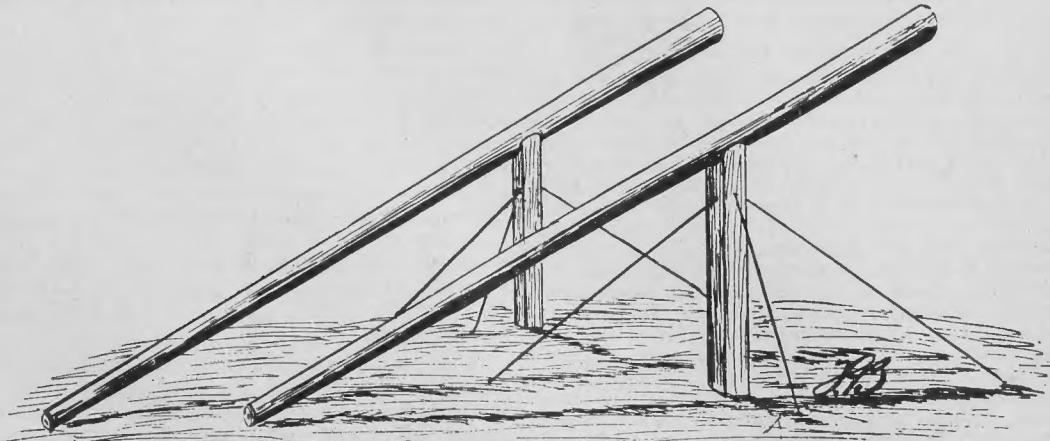
The seed laboratory at Calgary, Alta. tested 4649 samples of seed for germination during the past winter. The varieties were:

Oats.....	2788
Wheat.....	1029
Barley.....	312
Grasses and Clovers.....	88
Vegetables.....	324

Contrivance for Unloading a Heavy Rack .

Place two posts in the ground, solid, just far enough apart to allow the wagon to go between them nicely, and high enough to be well above the stakes of the wagon. Have them well braced on three sides; have short pieces of scantling on each side of each post so they will project about four inches above the top of post. Next, notch two poles (about 24 to 28 ft. long) about eight ft. from big end so they will fit loosely in the notch formed on the top of the posts; the small ends will rest on the ground. When wishing to unload the rack, drive in between the small end of the poles and the front end will be lifted out of the stakes. When the rack is nearly on a balance stop and go to the back end and lift one of the poles, put a prop under it and drive on out. You can have a pin to put in one of the poles back of the rack, and let the end of poles on the ground again if you wish. In loading, back in, load, and back out again.

Alta. A. W. W.



DEVICE FOR LIFTING RACK.

Alfalfa Plot for Seed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On page 690 of your issue of May 13th in speaking of growing alfalfa for seed you say that after the first season one cutting should be taken off and the second could be left for seed.

Experience has shown that in ordinary seasons this could scarcely be done owing to the fact that the seed would not ripen fully before frost. In growing seed on our own farm we have always left the first cutting, and then if August was cool and wet there would be a considerable number of green pods, for the plant never ripens its seed all at once.

Perhaps the plants could be dipped very early, say when only ten inches or so high to advantage. This would give the weeds a set back and should still give the alfalfa time to ripen its seed. However, if the field is old enough to be clean it would be safer to let the entire season be used by the plants in the production of seed. Your correspondent's idea of planting with a Planet Jr. drill in rows to be able to grow seed is all right. If he puts the rows thirty inches apart, keeps the weeds out and cuts once or twice the first season he should get a heavy crop of seed the second year. The crop must be thin, often far too thin to pay to use for hay if a good yield of seed is to be expected.

W. H. FAIRFIELD,
Superintendent Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta.

To Catch Up to Weeds.

I have taken over a piece of land which has been untouched for some time and is much overgrown with weeds. What is the best way to get this land into shape again?

Sask. P. L.

Ans.—It is more than likely that the weeds have produced seeds which have fallen to the ground and have either grown or are ready to grow when the ground is stirred. First, get the old stalks on top together and burn them, then cultivate very shallow to start seeds near the surface; when these have germinated plow shallow and harrow, then harrow later; try to get weed seeds to sprout. When all near the surface have come up plow the land deeper, harrow, and leave for next season's crop. In the spring a fresh crop will likely spring up which can be killed by cultivation or light plowing; then sow with barley and harrow with a light harrow lengthwise of the drills when the grain is about three inches high. Try to avoid burying seeds deep: the only way to kill them is to get them to grow, and to do this they require to be near the surface. If it is necessary to sow a crop this year put in barley and harrow or disc as soon after it is cut as possible, then summer fallow the next year. Aim to keep seeds at the surface: keep them always growing and cultivate when the weeds are young.

Miss Neville Defends Her Plan.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to make a short reply to Mr. Holman's criticism of the house-plan submitted by me and printed in your issue of April 1st. Mr. Holman has gone to considerable trouble in making a full fair criticism, and I feel much indebted to him. I am sorry he was put to the difficulty of not knowing the size of the rooms. In the plans submitted by me the measurements were very carefully marked, not only on all the outside walls, but in the case of all the smaller rooms, partitions, stairs, etc.: That they were not printed as I gave them, drawn as I understand drawing to scale, was not my fault; nor can I blame Mr. Holman for objecting to such measurements being left out. It is not likely that he saw the original plan as sent by me.

Mr. Holman is quite right in saying that there should be a division in the hall, to hide the back part from the front. My idea in having both doors opening on one side of the house was to allow one driveway to pass both doors conveniently.

The Editor thinks a back door should open directly into the kitchen. This was a point that I wished especially to guard against. When I build a house, I want, if possible, to have the farm hands remove their stable coats, boots, and hats, and wash their hands, before they appear in my kitchen. I have been too often in houses where at threshing time a whole gang of from twenty to thirty-five threshers had to walk in single-file through a crowded kitchen on their way to the dining room. At such times I would prefer to have my kitchen to myself, if possible.

In our own home we arrange at threshing time to have the men all enter the house at the front door, wash in the front porch, and go from there direct to the dining-room, without entering the kitchen. But when a new house is planned, some other way ought to be devised.

In the face of what both the Editor and Mr. Holman say, I like a broad straight stairway. Perhaps four feet is too broad, but I think three feet too narrow. Now I wish to explain my book cases beneath the parlor window. That was not fully demonstrated. Given windows two feet and five inches from floor,

top of book-case extends all the way across one end of room and is on a level with the window-sill, not below it. It is fourteen inches wide, and one inch thick. In a house I know, there are three rows of books beneath this shelf. The shelves on which the books stand are twelve inches wide. The bottom one rests on the floor, so that the first books are only one inch above the floor. No base-board is allowed. In the house I refer to, the window sills are two feet and seven inches above floor. This allows eight inches for each of the two top shelves, and eleven inches for the bottom shelf. Large books may rest on the bottom, smaller ones on the two remaining shelves. The only room where I have seen this idea carried out, has shelves at both ends of the room, with the measurements I have given. The room is nine feet wide at one end, and ten feet at the other. The shelves hold about seven hundred books of various sizes, which would be sufficient for most farm houses. The room in mind is greatly improved in appearance since the bookshelves took the place of old-fashioned book-cases, and we have the broad top shelf serving in the place of extra tables, to hold vases, photo albums, music, curios, etc. These shelves are a more convenient height than those five feet high would be.

Mr. Holman is also right when he says I should have a chimney for my kitchen stove. I believe I quite forgot that; or else I thought of joining the kitchen pipe with the furnace pipe by means of an elbow and a tee, placed in the kitchen and dining-room.

I very much like the appearance of bay windows, but think all such projections render a house harder to warm. Could not the square stiff look of the exterior be relieved by suitable verandas? These could be partly closed in, either with glass, or wire mosquito screening, thus forming comfortable and pleasant sitting-room on hot summer days.

I think a turn in a stairway is a most objectionable thing, to be avoided even at some cost.

Again thanking Mr. Holman for his suggestions, and the Editor for space, I remain

Yours truly

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

DAIRY

The Spread of the Separator.

From personal observation in the dairy districts, and by reports received, it is evident that there is this season a large increase in the number of cream separators being installed by farmers. This has been encouraged by the more uniformly satisfactory price of butter (due partly to the improved quality of the product, made possible by the use of the separator), the desire for fresh skim milk for feeding purposes, and, throughout the cheese sections, the making of the cream from Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk into butter for home use and customers, instead of sending it to the factories.

Dairying in Wisconsin.

To review in one article a report like the annual one published by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station is an impossibility. It is like summing up a man's life by saying, "He was born a man, and died a farmer 60 years after." In order to give the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" an idea of the dairy work alone contained in the 24th report from this aggressive American Station, we give the list of dairy subjects treated:

- The University Dairy Herd.
- Tests of Dairy Cows.
- The Records of Production Made by Colantha 4th's Johanna (this is the champion cow of America).
- Variations in the Amount of Casein in Milk.
- A Simple Mechanical Method for the Estimation of Casein in Cow's Milk.
- Influence of Metals on the Action of Rennet.
- The Chemistry of Milk Curdling.
- The Coagulation of fresh and Alkaline Milk.
- An Automatic Cheese Press.
- Bacterial Content of Machine-drawn and Hand-drawn Milk.
- Distribution of Cell Elements in Milk, and Their Relation to Sanitary Methods.
- We shall divide the subjects into two parts: (1) The cow; (2) Cow's milk—some of its chemical and physical properties.

THE COW.

The first article deals with the Station dairy herd, established in 1898. "The main object of the investigation has been to study the relation between the composition of rations and the production of dairy cows, with special reference to the influence of a high versus a medium protein ration on the character of the milk, and on the economic production of milk and butter-fat."

The average production per cow for the year, for the herd of 23 cows, was 7,413 pounds milk,

4.16 per cent. fat in milk, and 360 pounds butter. The average cost of the feed per cow was \$36.65. The average value of milk products was \$80.85, leaving a net profit over feed of \$44.20 per cow, for the year ending June 30th 1907. The variation in the milk yield of individual cows was from 3,333 pounds to 12,19 pounds. The variation in pounds of butter per cow was from 209 to 480. The gross value of products (butter and skim milk) varied from \$46.50 to \$108.43; the cost of feed for the year, \$25.91 to \$44.42; the net profits varied from \$16.88 to \$66.16.

The average live weight for the herd was 1,044 pounds. The number of days which the cows milked was 331 per cow. Commenting on the herd record, the writer says: "The Holstein cow Johanna gave milk 316 days during the year, and produced 11,188.9 pounds of milk and 407.12 pounds butter-fat, equivalent to 475 pounds of butter. The total value of her products was \$108.43, and the cost of her feed \$42.27, making a net profit of \$66.16, which exceeds that of any other cow. A year ago Johanna ranked second in the herd in net profit yielded with a production of 11,681.5 pounds of milk, 430.29 pounds butter-fat, and a net profit of \$64.59." We are also told that this cow produced, as a four-year-old, 14,8 pounds milk, and 633 pounds butter. Evidently, the "Johannas" are doing well in Wisconsin. Two Jersey cows rank second and third in net profit in the herd for the year. The Johanna cow, and the Jersey which ranked third in profits, each have a fine calf in addition to the net profits on milk products. Where is the animal on the farm that comes anywhere near the cow for profit?

ECONOMIC WINTER FEEDING.

"The seven cows which averaged in production more than one pound of butter-fat per day consumed, on the average, 19.5 pounds of dry matter, and 1.70 pounds digestible protein, for each pound of butter-fat produced. The five cows which made, on the average, less than one-half pound of butter-fat per day, consumed, on the average, 46.5 pounds of dry matter, and 2.97 pounds digestible protein per pound of fat produced. These figures emphasize the importance of having fall cows for profitable production of milk and butter-fat during the winter, and, in case cows are not fresh, the importance of exercising great care to feed them according to their production. Cows which are high producers can consume daily large amounts of dry matter, containing as high as two or three pounds of digestible protein, and be expected to utilize their feeds economically; while cows which are advanced in lactation and are low producers should be fed less grain and feeds of a cheaper quality, if they are to yield any profit whatever."

The foregoing paragraph is worth the careful consideration of all dairymen producing milk during winter. Fresh cows and plenty of succulent food, such as silage and roots, together with clover hay, and 8 to 10 pounds meal daily, per cow, will enable profit to be made, though the price of feed may be high. Fortunately, high prices for feed usually are accompanied by good prices for dairy products. If this were not so, the profits of the dairyman would nearly vanish during a season like 1907.

COW-TESTING.

The Experiment Station takes charge of all official and semi-official tests of cows tested in the State. More than a dozen men were employed in testing the 345 cows, tested during the year. This is a great showing.

Of the 345 cows tested by the Wisconsin Station during the past year, 233 were Holsteins 99 Guernseys, 6 Jerseys, 3 Ayrshires, and 4 grades. The tests furnish breeders of dairy cattle with definite information as to the productive capacity of their cows, and thus enable them to plan their breeding operations systematically, with the best possible assurance of success.

The writer goes on to say: "The evident trend of opinion among the most progressive dairymen is to the effect that tests conducted for a period of lactation or an entire year are of the highest value for determining the capacity of a cow for dairy production, and for this reason we urge our breeders to make provisions for having such tests made, rather than for the brief periods of a week, or even a month."

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

The record of Colantha 4th's Johanna was supervised by the Wisconsin Station. It is pointed out that this cow in 24 hours produced over 4½ pounds milk fat, equivalent to about 5½ pounds of commercial butter. The ration fed to this cow was as follows: Thirty pounds corn silage, 35 pounds sugar beets, 10 pounds clover hay, 21 pounds meal, made up of equal parts, by weight, of wheat, bran, ground oats and gluten feed, and 3 pounds oil meal. If we understand the foregoing, the cow was fed 24 pounds meal daily during the seven-day test in which she produced 651.7 pounds milk, testing 4.32 per cent. fat, and produced 28.176 pounds milk fat. If we add one-sixth to the fat in calculating the amount of butter which could be made, we have 32,872 pounds butter, or an average of over 4½ pounds butter per day for the 7 days. During these seven days, the cow consumed in her feed, in order to produce 100 pounds milk, 45.1 pounds dry matter, and 6 pounds digestible protein, or a total of 33.3 pounds total digestible matter. To produce one pound of milk-fat she

required 10.6 pounds dry matter, 1.4 pounds digestible protein and a total of 7.8 pounds digestible matter. This is a remarkable showing, and again proves that a good cow is one of the most economic consumers of rough feed for the production of fine human food. There is food for thought in the foregoing records of feed and milk production.

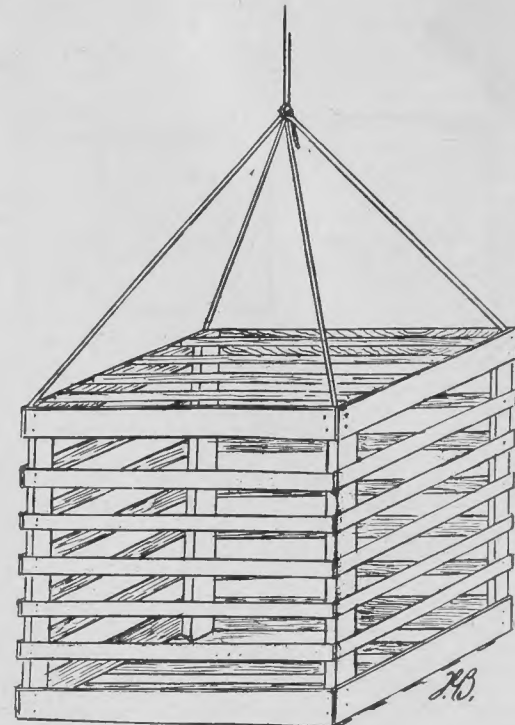
H. H. D

POULTRY

Breaking Up Broody Hens.

The above design represents a coop in which broody hens may be confined when it is desired to break them of the desire to set. Most poultrymen have some method of taking the broodiness out of hens when required and the coop illustrated is one well known breeder's scheme for doing the trick.

The device is a slatted coop, swinging from the ceiling of the scratching shed to within a foot or so



COOP FOR BROODY HENS.

of the floor. It should be made two or three feet square, the bottom, sides and top, of slats or wire. One or two broody hens may be put in the coop at one time and after a little swing they get successfully over their broody notion and are willing to return again to the serious business of egg laying. Feed them on dry food with a little water.

Preparing for Next Winter's Layers.

The strength of a chain is only as the strength of its weakest link. So it is with chickens. To get winter eggs is a matter of having all the factors right; not merely one or two of them. Some say winter laying depends on the way birds are fed; some say it is simply a question of comfortable housing; others claim that everything depends upon the strain. My experience tends to show that all these details have to be attended to, in order to obtain success, and that the omission of any one of them, even if the others be attended to, is likely to spoil the result. The best feeding in the world, in a house where the fowl are waging ceaseless protest against drafts, or (what is even worse) an overheated, damp atmosphere, will be of little avail; while even the two things combined, viz., comfortable quarters and good feeding, may give poor results if the other link in the chain—good breeding, from the standpoint of a hardy constitution, calculated to give its possessor sufficient surplus vigor to lay eggs in the cold of a Canadian winter—is not as pronounced as it should be. I would not say, however, that there is any one royal road to success in winter-egg production. There are many right roads, and probably several dozen wrong roads.

With no intention, therefore, of laying down the law, but merely to recapitulate the steps which brought one person success in obtaining plenty of winter eggs, I will relate my experience of the past year. Bearing in mind the first link in the chain—that is, that the eggs to be hatched should come from a strain of birds with

good, hardy constitutions, bred for winter-egg production—early last April I selected an incubator lot of eggs, laid by birds which had been producing particularly well all through the winter of 1906-'07. These birds, I may say here, were pullets, though it is probably better to breed from only yearling or older hens, a plan which I am myself adopting this season. The rooster which I had purchased and put in the pen about a month previously, was the best-looking bird I could obtain—pure-bred, of course—and, so far as I could learn, came from a good winter-egg-laying strain. The 116 eggs were selected from the laying of about twelve days—that is to say, those which did not come up to a fair standard in size, texture and general conformation, were thrown out.

In selecting eggs for the incubator, great care should be taken to ensure vigorous fertility. Not only should they be fertile eggs, but they should possess strong germs. I find that good results may be obtained by having one rooster to each pen of 15 to 20 hens, provided they have a good run. The chief trouble with getting hatchlings very early is that the ground being frozen or covered with snow, it does not allow the birds to recuperate and to return to natural conditions after their long confinement, and under these conditions strong germs are hard to get. By delaying beginning the incubation until the first week in April—which for winter egg purposes I believe is best—one can generally reap the benefit of the hens having had a few days of outdoor exercise, picking up worms, blades of new grass etc. To make sure of them getting enough meat, however, at the earliest part of the season, I usually give them a few rations of some sort of meat. Another point worth mentioning, is that before putting eggs in incubator, I test them through the ordinary tester to see that the shells are of good material. Looking through them towards a strong light many will be found to have thin, mottled shells. My idea is that these eggs dry out too much during the course of the hatch, and thus either fail to come out, or do not produce good strong chicks. It is best to discard them, therefore.

The hatch above referred to, which was completed about May 1st, was not a particularly good one in point of numbers, but, what is of greater importance, every chick lived and thrived. I was careful not to give them any food for the first 48 hours—the only thing set before them being small grit. After this, the first meal or two consisted of dry bread crumbs, or bread mixed with yolk of hard-boiled egg. Occasionally they were given a little moist food—such as shorts of bread and milk squeezed dry—but mainly they subsisted on dry grains, as I find small chicks, especially those which are brooder-raised, ate not so liable to derangement of the digestive organs and bowels, as when brought up on wet mash. This applies also to larger chickens as well, according to my experience, though when rapid flesh-forming, rather than egg-laying, is the objective point, the latter has its advantages.

Always get the flock into contact with mother earth as soon as possible, providing the weather conditions are not too unfavorable. For the first few days, I adopt a plan whereby the chicks can easily gain shelter; or, in the event of squally days, such as we often have in May, can be shut in and yet enjoy the benefit of fresh air. It is simply a small run, about three feet wide and the length of the brooder, into which it opens. This is edged and roofed with wire screen, and can be covered with a piece of carpet or other material in an instant, if necessary. From this protected exercise ground, which practically doubles the floor area of an ordinary brooder, there is a runway down to a small piece of grass ground, surrounded by one-inch-mesh netting. Be very careful to change to fresh soil every day, as it soon becomes contaminated, and nothing is worse for a growing flock than a befouled range. Once or twice, I have forgotten, or not had time, to move the brooder and its inmates to fresh quarters, with the result that several of the chicks have soon become droopy, which would have ended fatally if not immediately rectified.

As soon as the birds have grown so that they cannot get through one-inch wire, I let them have the run of the orchard, where they can obtain plenty of grass, weed seeds or worms and sunshine or shade, just as they desire. It is important to let a growing flock have as much free range as can possibly be managed. In fact, if it could be so arranged, without danger of the chicks getting out of bounds, or destroying flower

and vegetable gardens, it would be better to let them have free run almost from the first, remembering, however, that as incubator chicks have no mother to keep them out of danger and to call them home, they have to be partially confined for a few days to teach them where they live, and how to take care of themselves in case of sudden storm.

My plan is to feed them at first five times a day, giving as much variety in their feed as possible and not forgetting to give them (when confined) meat and grit, and lettuce or other green stuff. Don't overfeed at any time; give them enough to keep them growing, but not enough to stop them having a good appetite at all times. Gradually reduce meals to three a day, and bring them to grain as rapidly as possible. For the meat part of the ration, beef scraps are good; or milk to drink. There are several good points about dry-hopper feeding, and I adopt it as an auxiliary, though, so far, I have never had the courage to use that method without compromise, as the man down in Rhode Island who only feeds his hens once every week or so. About the time they are getting their feathers, six or eight weeks old, give extra meat, and take extra care they do not become exposed to wet or cold. But if they have a good run, and have done well up to this point, they will probably be able to look after themselves pretty well.

York, Co., Ont.

W. P. F.

HORTICULTURE

Lawn Planting.

A correspondent at Portage la Prairie asks for a few suggestions as to the laying out of grounds round his home. He would like some comment on the placing of shrubs and hedges, and the best kind of ornamental trees. He has maples all round his lot trimmed very high, 14 feet to branches. He says: "Can a hedge be grown under the maples to be anything of a success or would you advise a few ornamental trees along the front between the maples to make it more private? Would like to use the wild plum, cranberry and another white flowering tree, the name of which is not known but which grows in the district, also lilac, honeysuckle and other perennials."

"Do you think a good lawn can be made on earth taken from an excavation for a cellar or do you think it should have a top of black loam?"

Our maples had a sticky black substance raining from their leaves nearly all last summer that blacked the boards and flowers below and in fact the yard everywhere that the wind blew it."

There are not many plants that do well under the shade of other trees under cultivation, or at least in gardens or around fences, for the reason that the larger trees and grass absorb all the moisture. In the woods many plants grow in the shade, but the conditions are entirely different as the ground is heavily mulched. It would be better probably in this case not to attempt a hedge, though if proper cultivation and care is given, there should not be too much shade with the large trees trimmed so high. Wild plum, cranberry and the other plant not named, probably Viburnum lentago or Sheep Berry, grow naturally in the shade, and if given cultivation in lieu of the mulch which they would have in the woods, will do well. Lilac and honeysuckle should also thrive, but the season for planting any of this stock is practically past now.

In planting such a collection it is considered the best taste to set the larger trees around the outside and then group the shrubs in irregular clumps about the lawn. Some of these clumps could fill the corners to break the regularity of the lines and others could be set at different places leaving space for tennis court or croquet lawn or whatever the sodded part is intended for. The perennial flowering plants look best when set as borders and the annuals such as geraniums, colons, pansies, etc., in beds in the open. Always avoid geometrical exactness in lines about a lawn and by the same token shrubs such as lilac should not be trimmed into fantastic shapes.

Certainly the earth from an excavation could not be expected to make a very good lawn. Two or three inches of loam will repay the trouble of putting it on by giving a greener sward. The black substance on the maple leaves is what is called "honey dew." It is a secretion of plant

lice and the dark color is due to the dust in the air sticking to it. If a leaf is examined when this material is noticed it will be found to be covered with small light green lice. These live upon the juices of the leaves and are often so numerous as to be injurious. The remedy is spraying with kerosene emulsion but needless to say it is seldom applied on account of the labor involved. Generally some natural agency such as a frost or ice storm in winter or natural insect enemies reduce the pest.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Rev. D. C. Hossack has resigned his Toronto pastorate to enter politics, and will be a candidate in North Toronto.

* * *

Captain Kingsmill of the war ship Dominion has been appointed commander of the Canadian marine service, with rank of rear-admiral.

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A resolution has been introduced by Hon. J. A. Calder in the Saskatchewan House, proposing the taxation of railway earnings in that province.

* * *

The budget speech in the New Brunswick legislature showed that the liabilities of the province total over fifteen millions.

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The police of Yorkton have been instructed to place the undesirable returned Doukhobors on a farm outside the town and to keep them under guard.

* * *

In the Saskatchewan estimates \$100,000 has been set aside for hail insurance, \$10,000 for the preservation and nationalizing of the Quebec battlefields, \$38,500 for agricultural purposes and \$40,000 to the new Saskatchewan university.

* * *

The admission of sulphide zinc ores into the United States free of duty, has improved the appearance of the mining situation in British Columbia. The Silver King at Nelson and Crow's Nest Co's coal mines at Fernie are resuming operations with increased pay lists.

* * *

Notice has been given of a government measure to amend the Dominion criminal code so as to make it an indictable offence to sell cigarettes to juveniles of sixteen or under. It also provides a fine for the youths who obtain cigarettes. It is hoped to make the enforcement more strict when under a Dominion law, than when each province has charge of the enforcement.

* * *

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Over 10,000 acres of valuable timber in South Dakota was swept by a forest fire. Careless campers are said to have caused the conflagration.

* * *

J. Ogden Armour is said to have lost a million in the effort to break James Patten's corner on corn.

* * *

Creditors of the defunct Wisconsin Grain and Stock Co., will get less than 15% of what is coming to them. There has been serious trouble in Cleveland as the result of the strike among the street car employees. Explosives have been placed on the tracks. A girl was run over and killed, and two men were shot.

* * *

A decision was handed down in the chancery court, London, England that a divorce obtained in North Dakota is not valid in Canada or Scotland.

* * *

The uneasiness prevailing in India is causing more alarm than the invasion of the Mohmands from Afghanistan. Bomb outrages and political crimes are numerous. But the army remains loyal and great faith is placed in Kitchner.

New Flour Mills.

Regina is to have a brand new flour mill to replace that burned down during the winter. Mr. A. T. Hunter manager of the Regina mill has been in Minneapolis and secured some additional capital to re-construct the mill. It is also an established fact that the Maple Leaf mills which were burned at Kenora almost before they had begun to operate will be rebuilt in the very near future. These activities indicate the opportunities before milling companies in Western Canada and especially for such companies as the new, Western Canada Flour mills with the most modern plant on the continent, in the West and branches in the east, and the old and well-established Ogilvie's, and Lake of the Woods companies.

British Columbia Official Resigns.

The British Columbia Government has received the resignation of Mr. F. M. Logan who has been superintendent of Dairying for the Province. Mr. Logan went to British Columbia in the service of the Dominion Department of agriculture live-stock branch but was shortly enlisted in the service of the provincial department considering the apathy toward agricultural affairs in British Columbia. Mr. Logan has been able to make the department of considerable value to farmers engaged in the different branches of this basic profession. As manager and chief organizer of the Vancouver Horse Show Mr. Logan has accomplished a creditable work in the popularizing of the fancy class of horses among people who have many other diversions and means of recreation.

The work of the General managership of the Hygienic Dairy Co. of Vancouver, a new organization that proposes to give the city the best milk supply in the world will be Mr. Logan's duties for the immediate future.

New Building for M. A. C.

The advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural College has approved plans for a new building in which to conduct the teaching of mechanics and engineering. The building will be 100 feet square of white brick, three floors, and will be located between the dairy building and the river.

A building for domestic science teaching purposes is also urgently needed and is being considered by the board. These additions to the equipment of the college indicate that it is answering the purpose for which it was inaugurated beyond the most enthusiastic expectations.

A New Grain Act.

A bill has been introduced into the senate by Sir Richard Cartwright with the object of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Royal Grain Commission in respect to more thorough inspection of Western grain with the object of keeping parcels distinct from time of shipping at local points until it arrives in Europe or Eastern mills. Copies of the bill have not yet been received in the west and press extracts do not seem to indicate that the bill embodies the intentions of the Minister of Trade and Commerce as he expressed them to the representative of the grain growers' associations.

"Craigie Mains" Sold.

There are a large number of farmers, especially admirers of Clydesdales, who will be interested in learning that Messrs. A. & G. Mutch of Lumsden have sold their home farm "Craigie Mains" with most of the implements to Mr. Jas. Rehill. In all Mr. Rehill takes 1440 acres and another party 320 acres, possession to be taken 1st of next April. This means that the headquarters of the famous "Craigie Mains" stud of Clydesdales will be transferred from its present location seven miles west of Lumsden to the town where a large assortment of imported and home-bred horses will be constantly on hand. It is to be hoped that in the new quarters "Craigie Mains" will send other champions like Baron's Gem, Eva's Gem, Baron's Lassie, and Baron Advocate into our show rings.

Preparing for Dominion Fair.

The management are well advanced in their preparations. The grounds just at present, present a busy scene. Eight new stock barns have been erected and a number of old ones moved down into the north east corner of the grounds so that all the cattle barns are now grouped conveniently. New racing stables have been erected and are already filled with horses training for the speedy events of the first week in July. Gangs of men are at work levelling the grounds and sodding, others are putting in drains and connecting the various buildings with the city water system. The new half-mile track is finished, additions have been made to the grandstand, increasing its capacity to five thousand; the new main building, the offices and several other buildings will be completed in another week. In front of the main building, as you approach it from the entrance, a sunken garden of ample dimensions has been laid out. They are sodding this now and planting trees about the border. In the centre the horticultural tent will be pitched, flowers will be set in beds and borders on the garden floor, and unless we are much mistaken the horticultural display is going to be the best set out and shown of anything contributing to the exhibition.

The exhibition grounds are ideally situated. On the south and east the 96 acre field is bounded only by the Bow, the banks rising for a hundred and fifty feet, some places almost perpendicular on the side opposite but sloping gently down to the water's edge on the exhibition side. For the rest the grounds are level as a floor and well swarded. Entries are already coming in rapidly, one of the best herds and studs in Canada having already been entered. By next week the

rush will be on in earnest. Racing is going to be the strong feature in the attractions which the management is putting up. The new track is going to be one of the fastest in the West, the purses that are up are the largest ever offered in a Western Canadian speeding ring, and the horses already in the barns are pretty good evidence that the racing sport put up when the fair opens is going to be good enough to delight the most fastidious lover of this pastime.

There is going to be a large invasion of Americans to Alberta during the Fair. Excursions are being arranged from all U. S. cities within railway distance from Spokane east and south. It is expected that July 4th. will witness the greatest gathering of Americans, both visitors and Canadianized Americans ever seen in a Canadian city. Nothing but a calamity of a pretty large kind can mar the success of the Fair.

Provincial Plowing Matches

The plowing match for the provincial championship and the cup donated by the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba will be held under the auspices of the Birds Hill Farmers' Institute on the farm of Mr. W. M. Black. In addition there will also be a cup for the best plowing by a member of the Institute to be won three times. Classes are provided for boys sixteen and under, boys twenty and under, men twenty-one and over, gang and sulky plowman, and the open championship; special for best plow team and special for best groomed team. Substantial cash prizes and merchandize will be awarded in each class. The rules governing the match are:

- 1.—Entries to be made to the Secretary not later than 9 a.m. on day of match.
- 2.—All persons entering must be members of the Institute. Membership fee, 50 cents.
- 3.—An entry fee of 50 cents will be charged for all entries.
- 4.—No person will be allowed to interfere with the plowmen except in the setting of the plow. Each plowman must drive his own team.
- 5.—Competitors must be on the ground not later than 9.30 a.m., when draw will be given for positions. Plowing to begin at 10 a.m. sharp. Any coming later will have to take positions given by Directors.
- 6.—Plowing to be done from 10.30 a.m., and from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- 7.—All competitors not having finished by 4 p.m. will be ruled out, but allowance will be made for unavoidable delays at the discretion of the Directors. Actual time of plowing will be considered in final award.
- 8.—All plowing to be five inches deep, except feering and finish, which must not be less than three inches, and with to be according to size of plow used. Furrow must be turned by plow. No hand work will be allowed either for pulling of weeds or turning the furrow.
- 9.—Each plowman, walking or gang plow, must open out and finish his own land with the same plow he competes with.
- 10.—A half-acre to be done by each walking plow, and one acre by each gang or sulky.
- 11.—Anyone having taken 1st Prize in men's class at previous matches can only compete in Class V.
- 12.—All protests must be in writing and lodged with the Secretary before 5 p.m. on the day of the plowing match.
- 13.—In the absence of competition, the Judge may award the 1st, or any prize, according to his own discretion.

The basis of judging will be fixed upon the following score: Straightness 15, feering 10, in and out at ends 10, depth and width of furrow 10, evenness of land 20, finish 10, covering weeds and stubble 25. A programme of sports and refreshments will be provided. The secretary is W. Gorham, Birds Hill.

Other plowing matches will be held at Portage la Prairie on June 17th, by the Carroll Agricultural Society June 18th.

MARKETS

The daily market reports during the last week have recorded almost continual decline. Some bullish news held prices steady for a while but the strength was only spasmodic.

Chicago had a wild session over Patten's operation in corn by which it is reported a large number were squeezed. Liverpool has been somewhat lower. Receipts are quite small.

Prices in Winnipeg market as we go to press are:

Wheat—	
1 northern.....	111½
2 northern.....	108½
3 northern.....	103
No. 4.....	97
No. 5.....	88½
No. 6.....	75
Feed 1.....	62
Feed 2.....	55½
No. 2 white oats.....	44½
No. 3 white.....	42½
No. 1 N. W. flax.....	117
No. 1 M. A.....	115
July.....	118½

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

	July	Oct.
Wheat.....	113½	89½
Oats—		
No. 2 white.....	46½	35
No. 3.....	47½	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES.

No. 1 hard 109½, No. 1 northern 107½, No. 2 northern 106½, No. 1 durum 90, No. 2 durum 88½, No. 3 white oats 50½ to 51, barley 56 to 67, flax 123½.

DULUTH CASH PRICES.

No. 1 northern 108½, No. 2 northern 106. ½

LIVERPOOL.

(Quotations per 100 lbs.)

Liverpool.—Spot wheat closed steady at 8s 7½d for No. 1 northern Manitoba, and 8s 4d to 8s 3½d for No. 1 Duluth.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Net per ton—	
Bran.....	\$20 00
Shorts.....	22 00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	26 00
Barley.....	25 00
Oats.....	27 00
Oatmeal mill feed.....	19 00
Wheat chop.....	22 00
Hay, per ton (cars on track,	
Winnipeg) prairie hay.....	6 50 @ 8 50
Timothy.....	12 00 @ 13 00
Loads.....	9 00 @ 10 00
Baled straw, per ton (cars on	
track, Winnipeg).....	5 00

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Fancy fresh made bricks.....	32
Boxes.....	29
Boxes, 28 to 14 lbs.....	27
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy prints.....	23 @ 24
Dairy in tubs.....	18 @ 22
CHEESE—	
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg.....	14½
Eastern cheese.....	15½
EGGS—	
Manitoba fresh gathered f. o. b.	
Winnipeg.....	14½ @ 15

LIVE STOCK.

Wool, Manitoba.....	7 @ 9
Wool, Ranch.....	8 @ 9

LIVE STOCK.

Higher prices for both cattle and hogs seemed to bring out everything in the country, some fit and some not half fit. Good cattle hold strong but the bulk are not good. Many of the hogs also are about two months too early coming forward. Tuesday and Friday of last week were busy days at the yards. Two large consignments from the ranch country came forward and Manitoba drovers rushed stuff to the markets. Donaldson of Brandon, had the best carload of the week.

The Western cattle shippers' association held a meeting last week and decided to prepare a case to lay before the railway commission with the object of improving shipping facilities. The gist of the case is:

"First, that railway companies be compelled to furnish cars within a reasonable time after ordering, say, four or five days. Second, that on all lines a scheduled freight train be run once a week, or oftener as the trade calls for, and on a 20 to 25 miles per hour rate. Third, that sufficient yardage be supplied, with proper equipment in the way of feed racks, water, sheds, etc., so that cattle could be cared for properly at loading points, and unloaded at least once in every 24 hours for feed and water. Fourth, that hay should be kept in stock and sold by weight, not by the bale. Fifth, that shippers kept waiting over a reasonable time for their cars should be reimbursed by the railway company for their loss and expense. Sixth, that in case of export cattle being kept waiting so long for cars as to lose connection with their boat, the railway company be held responsible for the loss incident thereto, and that the claim of loss of that kind with proof be put into the hands of the railway commissioners, and their decision be final, thus saving litigation to the shippers."

Protest was also made against yarding facilities at Winnipeg, and a resolution passed that after July 1st, cattle shall be fed and watered before being weighed.

Prices are:

Export steers 1,200 and over,	
Winnipeg.....	5½ 5½
Steers and heifers 1,000 to 1,100	
Winnipeg.....	4½ 5½
Fat cows.....	4 4½
Half fat butchers' stock.....	3 3½
Veal calves.....	4½ 5
SHEEP—	
Spring lambs (each).....	\$4 00 @ 5 00
Sheep, per lb.....	7
Yearlings, per lb.....	7 @ 7½
HOGS—	
125 to 250 lbs.....	5½
250 to 325 lbs.....	4½

ALBERTA FAT STOCK SHOW AND BULL SALE

It was bargain week in bulls alright last week Calgary. Seldom if ever before in the history of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Alberta, have so few buyers been in attendance at the annual spring sale, never before were so many animals turned from the ring unsold having failed to reach the association's minimum figure of fifty dollars each. The sale was a disappointment to breeders contributing stock and many of them paid the freight back again to the farms, on bulls good enough to head any herd in the province. It was a disappointment but it ought not to be discouraging. The slow sales this year will undoubtedly result in the knife being more freely used in future on young male stock, fewer bulls will be on hand for sacrifice, it is safe to say next year, the average quality will be better, if the season is anyway favorable at all, the stock will be in fitter condition, higher prices will be realized and results all around will be more satisfactory.

There were two hundred and fifty-nine bulls entered for auction, one hundred and eighty-three being Shorthorns, two Galloways, nine Aberdeen-Angus and sixty-five Herefords. Roughly, a little better than half of these were sold.

Governments, federal and provincial, in this country are criticized occasionally for paying exorbitant prices for supplies bought for our public institutions. The Indian department has been roughly handled at times with the rest but the most critical watch dog of the public treasury could hardly complain of the prices at which Inspector Markell of this department laid in a stock of breeding bulls for the reserves at this sale. He was the largest individual purchaser and picked up what he wanted around fifty and sixty dollars each. Good bulls too, most of them were.

Only one or two animals went over the hundred dollar mark. The highest priced bull was contributed by Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary and went to W. P. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan at four hundred dollars. He was a roan, champion of the Shorthorns, just rising two years old, sired by Whitehall Ramsden and brought to Alberta about a year ago by Mr. Turner James Sharp and William Sharp of Lacombe sold a couple of Shorthorns of extra good breeding and merit for a hundred and one-twenty-five respectively Henry Talbot, Lacombe, Bryce Wright, DeWinton J. L. Walters, Tees, and R. K. Bennet, Midnapore, also went better than the hundred mark on one entry each, but any of these bulls in an ordinary year would have brought at least fifty per cent more.

Among the Herefords, Galloway and Angus men matters were no better. After the Shorthorns were disposed of the Galloways were put up. Two were brought out and one contributed by W. E. Tees. Tees' sold for fifty dollars. Some extra good Angus cattle were put into the ring, great big meaty bulls well conditioned and deeply fleshed and the majority of them passed out without a man offering a dollar above the association's bid of forty-five. Mr. Geo. G. Melson, of Olds had a couple of bulls in this class good enough to hold their own in any Angus company in America. One of them, Canton June Blossom 2nd, a five-year-old bull that comes of a family that has won more International championships than any other Angus family in America, imported from the United States a couple of years ago, sold in this showing in 1906 for two hundred and fifty dollar and pronounced by Mr. Duncan Anderson, who placed the awards, the best bull of any age or breed on the ground, undoubtedly the champion of the show, was led into the ring, bid in at fifty dollars by a butcher and had the rule of the association been enforced that everything entered and bid to fifty must be sold, this animal would have gone to the block and the usefulness of one of the best stock bulls in Alberta ended. As it was Mr. Melson was allowed to withdraw his champion.

Herefords were on hand in good numbers but fared no better than the others under the hammer. It was a sacrifice pure and simple all along the line. Good bulls got a bid or two beyond fifty and had to go, some of them for less than beef prices. The highest priced Hereford was sold for \$160. About the same proportion was passed out as was unsold of the Shorthorns. Several causes contributed to make the sale what it was. In the first place the quality of the majority of the bulls entered was not up to high water mark. Feed has been scarce in Alberta this last winter. The early frosts last fall cut the oats off rather too soon, they were light and made poor feed, hay was scarce and live-stock generally, pure bred and grade, are carrying less flesh this spring than usual. Then there has been a decided falling off in the demand from the ranches this season. Last year owing to the severe winter and the consequent loss of cattle including bulls, ranchers found in necessary to restock at the breeders' auction sale. This year the winter broke all records for mild open weather, and ranch bulls weathered the season in fair condition. Ranchers too, are beginning to take better care of their male stock. As a result fewer cattlemen were at the ringside looking for stock. The financial depression also was a contributing factor. Cash is scarce.

On the whole, the sale this year shows the necessity of animals being put into proper selling condition before they are brought into the ring. Two many of those on hand last week were raw and poorly fleshed. While some of the good ones passed out

unsold, practically all of the unfitted entries never got any further than the association's bid, and went back to their owners. The Turner bull that sold at four hundred was in the pink of condition. The others that rounded the century mark were all well fitted. It is alright for breeders to argue that an unfitted bull is likely to turn out better than an over-fat, soft fellow, but the well finished ones were the only kind that got a look in at Calgary. Unfortunately some of them also, through lack of buyers had to be sacrificed for half their value or turned back to their owners.

The returns of the sale were as follows:

SHORTHORNS.			
No.	Total	Average	Average 1907
67	\$4307.00	\$64.28	\$76.64
GALLOWAYS			
1	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$55.00
6	\$340.00	\$56.66	\$72.67
HEREFORDS			
37	\$2398.00	\$64.80	\$79.54
111	\$7095.00	\$63.91	\$75.72



W. F. GUILD, KEMNAY, MAN.
Champion plowman of Manitoba: 1907, with a score of ninety-five points.

HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED.

- 1901-\$250. Shorthorn Bull sold by P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe.
- 1902-\$250. Shorthorn Bull sold by Jno. Ramsay, Priddis.
- 1903-\$255. Hereford Bull sold by O. Palmer, Lacombe.
- 1904-\$285. Shorthorn Bull sold by Hon. W. Beresford, Calgary.
- 1905-\$225 Shorthorn Bull sold by D. Sinclair Innisfail.
- 1906-\$365. Shorthorn Bull sold by A. F. McGill, Lacombe.
- 1907-\$170. Shorthorn Bull sold by James Sharp, Lacombe
- 1908-400. Shorthorn Bull sold by J. A. Turner, Calgary.

THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.

The entries in the cattle classes of the fat-stock show were good in both numbers and quality. In sheep and swine some good animals were entered but there was not competition to speak of in any class. In the section for three-year-old purebred Shorthorn, steers, cows or heifers there were eight animals shown. As a general criticism it might be said they were faulty in covering on top. The first prize winner put in by W. H. Maude, Lacombe, was a well covered, female easily first in the class. In the section for two-year-olds of the same class only two entries appeared while in the third class for steers or heifers under two years, J. Ramsay, Priddis and H. C. Graham, Kitscoty had it all to themselves.

Herefords again in the three-year-old cow, steer, or, heifer purebred class were out strong. There was nothing remarkable in the section, nor in those for younger stock of this breed. S. M. Mace was the principal exhibitor.

The grade steer class brought out the most sensational ring of the show. In three-year-olds W. E. Tees had out a grade Galloway that was easily first in his class, a great deep, blocky fellow meat to the hoof and well fitted. Ryan was second and W. H. Walker third. The class for two-year-olds brought out the champion grade steer of the show. He was a Short horn, bred and fitted by Bryce Wright, De Winton

a credit alike to the breed he represented and the man who produced him, a steer of splendid size and quality, well packed on top, a smooth handler, a model in type and finish. When it came to the final event in the steer class, this entry was pitted against the Tees, Galloway steer winning the championship honors of the show.

There was a small exhibit of dressed poultry and eggs. Mr. A. W. Foley, acted as judge in this department.

STEERS

		Live	Dressed	%.
1st	J. Rion.....	1300	810	62..3
2nd	B. Wright.....	1560	950	60..8
3rd	S. M. Mace.....	1350	825	61..1

DRESSED COW OR HEIFER.

1st	S. M. Mace.....	950	610	64..2
2nd	W. H. Maude.....	1380	860	63..2
3rd	J. Tough.....	1210	700	57..8

SHEEP.

1st	D. Brown.....	190	117	61..5
2nd	H. W. Watkins.....	175	95	57..3

SWINE.

1st	H. W. Watkins.....	185	160	86..4
2nd		185	160	86..4
3rd	L. Hutchinson.....	175	145	87..8

ANNUAL MEETING ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the above association was held in Calgary on Wednesday evening of the week of the sale, President, R. K. Bennet, Midnapore, presiding. E. L. Richardson, secretary-treasurer read the report for 1907-8. The financial statement showed the association in a flourishing condition. One of the most important matters up for discussion was the action the association should take in the matter of conducting the annual sale whether these sales should be thrown open to the Dominion or maintained as a provincial institution. Dr. Rutherford has plainly intimated that it will be impossible for the association to participate in the Dominion Government grant in 1909 unless changes are made in the rules of entry making the sale open to breeders in all parts of Canada. This grant was only paid for the present year through the courtesy of the minister of agriculture and will be discontinued unless changes in entry rules are agreed upon. The grant received by the cattle breeders in 1908 amounted to \$216.00.

The question was whether it would be better for association to maintain the bull sale purely provincial thereby receiving no federal grant or throw it open to the Dominion and allow breeders from all parts of the country to sell stock. The meeting was strongly in favor of maintaining provincial status, and the suggestion was made that the association reimburse itself for the loss of the federal money by increasing entry fees from one to two dollars per head. Mr. John A. Turner, however, proposed a simpler method of getting around the difficulty and at the same time make it possible for the association to participate in the Dominion Government's aid. On his motion seconded by Mr. Kate, of B. C. the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: That if the agreed number of animals are not entered by the breeders of Alberta, the residents of other parts of the Dominion be then permitted to enter animals, said animals to be subject to inspection by the executive committee of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association before being sold. Mr. Turner pointed out that by making a proper restriction as to the number of animals that should be allowed to enter and by giving to breeders here the power of enforcing these restrictions there would be no trouble about too many bulls getting into the sale and no danger of breeders from other provinces swamping Alberta stockmen out of business. It was subsequently agreed that in future the number of bulls entering for sale shall be limited to 180 head and no breeder should be allowed to enter more than ten.

SALE DATE FOR NEXT YEAR.

The date of the bull sale and fat-stock show for 1909 was finally fixed for the first week of April. It was pointed out by Messrs. Turner and Wright, representing the Horse Breeders, that arrangements would result to both cattle and horse men if arrangements could be made whereby each should give a little in the matter of dates and hold the horse show and bull and fat-stock show at the same time. Such an arrangement would make it convenient for buyers and would benefit both the show and sale. While the holding of the sale at so early a date as this, was felt by some to be to the disadvantage of cattle breeders, the element favorable to combining the show and sale prevailed. Next year's show will be held during the first week in April.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Hon. President, John A. Turner, Calgary; President J. L. Walters, Tees, 1st vice president, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; 2nd vice president, John Ramsay, Priddis; breed directors: Shorthorns, Bryce Wright, De Winton; Herefords, J. T. Parker, Lacombe; Galloways, E. D. Adams, Calgary; Aberdeen-Angus, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; Dairy breeds, W. J. Tregillus; general directors: S. M. Mace, Pekisko; O. Palmer, Lacombe; R. K. Bennet, Midnapore; W. F. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan; Henry Talbot, Lacombe

HOME JOURNAL



Life, Literature and Education

CLIMATE AND POPULATION

Dr. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., formerly Principal of Upper Canada College, now organizing commissioner of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, in a recent statement in favor of British immigrants for Canada, took the ground that the rigorous winter of the Dominion would help the country to be the backbone of the Anglo-Saxon race. "It shuts out," he said, "the negro and other colored races and welcomes men of the British Isles, Scandinavians, Icelanders, Danes and Germans. Besides that, it means that Canada can never have a submerged tenth, like the people who sleep along the Thames embankment at night. The climate takes hold of the men by the scruff of the neck and says, 'If you don't work, and if you don't exercise the principles of thrift, prudence and foresight, and if you don't observe the moral laws, get out or I will kill you.'"

In a measure, this may be true, but, despite climatic safeguards, the already accumulating masses of Italians and Asiatics, overflowing from their densely-populated native lands, and the demoralizing hardships of thousands in Toronto's Shacktown last winter, illustrate the friction and the perils of a period when floods of population pour into our parts, unassimilable with Canadian standards of life and custom. Even with a cessation of the objectionable immigration bonus system, and occasional deportation of undesirables, the inflow, to cope with which, state and school and church will need to adopt heroic measures to preserve anything like a high-grade homogeneity of population. Canada will be well advised not to lean exclusively upon the general trust that all will be well with us because the virile northern races appear to dominate the destinies of the world.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE CANADIAN GIRLS

I wonder if the Canadian girl realizes the freedom she has! Freedom, I mean particularly, as far as her relationship with the opposite sex is concerned. Boy and girl play together in childhood, are educated in the same school in youth as brothers and sisters, and in young womanhood and manhood can work and play together in a wholesome hearty fashion that does them both good. Within generous limits the slavery of conventions is abolished, and the freedom of good friendship prevails without let or hindrance from mother Grundy and her train of gossipers.

Having been a Canadian all my days, I hadn't considered the matter very much—had taken it all as a matter of course, for why should a girl not go walking or wheeling or driving with a man friend if she wished; or why should she not entertain him in her home? But only one day last week a man came into my den to propound a query. He was an Englishman not long out, and he very much wanted to take a girl driving that day, but at home, unless he was engaged to her, he could not have gone driving with her without comment. I reassured him as well as I was able. "Of course you can take this girl out to-day, and another one to-morrow, and neither the gossipers nor the girls will waste any time speculating upon your intentions."

The very next day another Englishman in conversation struck almost the same note. He had been speaking of the great preponderance of men over women in Western Canada, and said that the percentages were almost reversed in the Old Land. Yet, though there were so many girls each one was surrounded with an army of guardians and chaperones that it was impossible to get within hailing distance of her, and if by any chance it did happen matrimony seemed to be the natural result.

In this respect I do think that young people in Canada have much the best of it, and should show their appreciation of their privileges by avoiding any appearance of abusing it with frivolity and sentimentalism. A healthy-minded sensible girl brought up among clean, energetic, jolly boys is on the way to fine well-poised noble womanhood.

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART

The Old Curiosity Shop, familiar to lovers of Dickens, was offered for sale, but as the bidding only reached \$30,000 the property was withdrawn.

On Empire Day Lord Strathcona unveiled a statue representing Canada, at the University College School at Hampstead.

Harry A. Logan of Vancouver aged twenty-one has been selected as Rhodes' scholar for British Columbia. He was graduated B. A. at McGill last spring with first-class honors. He is a son of Rev. J. A. Logan, for fifteen years clerk of the Presbyterian synod.

George Bernard Shaw, whose plays have attracted considerable attention from the public recently, has just had presented his latest play "Getting Married." It is more of a monologue than a play, and the critics declared they were bored at its first production in the Haymarket theatre.

Claude Monet, the great French painter of the impressionist school, came to the conclusion that his paintings for the last three years were not worthy of him, and with knife and paint brush he destroyed them all. Critics say that they were among the best work he has produced and that they represent a market value of a hundred thousand dollars.

Every visitor to Victoria, B. C. is taken to see the tallest totem pole in the known world, which has stood for years on the lawn of H. Stadthagen, Yate Street. The pole with its wierd carving and colors undimmed by the elements is the work of the Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and is nearly seventy feet high. One of the aforementioned visitors was Prof. Glaisher of Trinity College, Cambridge. He saw and coveted, and now the famous totem pole is on its way in three pieces to England to be erected before the entrance to Trinity. It seems a pity that a relic so closely connected with British Columbia's early history should have been torn away from its original surroundings.

Canada has fallen short in one most important particular. It has failed to remember the good old Stuart cause, and to send a wreath to deck the cairn that marks the place where reposes the dust of the clansmen who fell at Culloden fighting for Scotland's rightful king. This, according to Theodore Napier, is a serious omission on the part of Canada. The anniversary of Culloden was the other day, and Mr. Napier, in his character of high priest of the House of Stuart, made an oration at the cairn. He was, he said, pleased to say that they had a wreath placed on the cairn that day from the Jacobites of New Zealand, and another from a lady in the United States. But they had not yet a wreath from Canada. He hoped that by another year they would have a wreath from Canada. I hope so too. It would please him, and he is such a whole-hearted enthusiast that it is a pleasure to please him. Besides, it would do nobody any harm.—Selected.

AN ENGLISH MAY DAY IN CANADA

It is pleasant to see that in parts of Canada, some of the old English customs have been transplanted, and apparently flourish as an example; New Westminster, B. C. has celebrated May Day with lavish ceremony ever since 1870, missing but one year in all that time. Hundreds of children met this year at the library square and marched out to the beautiful park, the procession being by the Marshal, the city band, the ex-Queen and the new Queen of May, and the loyal army of Boy's Brigade regiments. The crowning of the new Queens by the abdicating monarch, and the pretty dance around the May-pole, began an afternoon of merry play in the park. Last year's Queen began a work which will be carried on by the new ruler, the raising of funds for furnishing a children's ward in the Royal Columbian hospital. Several hundred dollars have already been raised for this purpose, and the good work will soon be completed.

CITY ORGANIZATION FOR COUNTRY PEOPLE

Some of the institutions of a large city are purely local in their object, but there are some whose boundaries are less limited, that deserve the interest and support of people living in the surrounding country. Hospitals belong in this class, so do asylums for the homeless, the blind, the deaf mute and insane. These admit patients from all over the country, and the more generously they are supported the greater their capacity and the better their equipments.

Another organization, of a different nature but equally deserving the generous support of every one, has branches in most of the larger towns and cities in the West. This is the young Wowan's Christian Association. Its object is to help girls, and a large number of ways of doing that have been evolved and carried out. The girls who need the special kind of help this association aims to give, are not city girls, who live at home, guarded by relatives and in comfort. But they are the girls who leave the home villages, the girls who are farmer's daughters attracted by city life, the girls who have to board. In Winnipeg alone, there are said to be 16,000 girls who earn their own living, and 5,000 of these have no homes in the city. People who live in the country, who have the freedom of a whole house and a big farm do not know just what boarding means to the girl in a city, where prices are high and the monthly salary disappears so rapidly. Imagine yourself in a shabby bedroom—not all are like this; but the majority are—with room only for the regulation bed, dresser, washstand, one straight-backed chair and the girls trunk. That room has to be her home, and, at first, she goes to and comes from it, and no one cares a rap what becomes of her. She can't entertain a friend. If one of you, a family friend, from her home comes to see her she has to visit with you on the street, because there isn't a place she can take you for a friendly talk. If she is a bright girl with any life and energy in her at all, she is not going to stay caged up within those four walls in the evenings,—and one cannot blame her.

It is for girls so situated—your daughter and your neighbor's—that the Y. W. C. A. was established. Girls are met on their first arrival in the city and are directed and advised as to respectable boarding-houses. The Winnipeg branch, beside this Traveller's Aid department, has two boarding-houses, in which girls can obtain a real home at reasonable rates, with every good influence and homelike comfort. But, as might be expected, these homes are always crowded to the limit of their too narrow capacity, only a few such girls can obtain these privileges. In answer to the need, a campaign for funds is being started, to raise funds to build a large Y. W. C. A. home. It will do more than provide a lodging place for girls; it will give home comforts to those who do not live beneath its roof, but have rooms in boarding-houses with limited boardinghouse privileges. There will be baths, a swimming-pool, a gymnasium, rest rooms, tea-rooms, besides rooms devoted to evening classes in English, cooking, sewing, etc.

The business men of the city have pledged themselves to help in the effort to raise \$25,000. They believe it is a good investment to provide home comforts for the girls who are their employees. If it is to their interest to do this for people who work for them, is it not to be expected that the fathers and mothers of these girls who must board will be interested too? If their girl is in touch with this institution she has placed a strong barrier between herself and the harm that can come to a lonely homesick girl in a big strange city.

The Quiet Hour

"THESE . . . HAVE WASHED THEIR ROBES."

(Rev. vii.: 14).

"In repentance, too, is man purified. It is the grand Christian act." Though these words of Carlyle's express a great truth, one of our readers has drawn my attention to the fact that I have seldom written an article on the subject of Repentance. Surely it is not because I underrate this "grand Christian act." I hope it is rather because I take it for granted that Repentance is already laid as a foundation in the lives of all who take the trouble to read the Quiet Hour. In the Epistle to the Hebrews we are exhorted to "leave" the first principles of the doctrine of Christ, and "go on unto perfection; not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of faith toward God, of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment." I suppose I have almost unconsciously taken it for granted that you—my dear friends to whom I speak each week—are trying to build a holy life on these necessary "principles." I don't mean that because you have repented of the sins of the days when you made no attempt to follow Christ, that now you have done with repentance for the rest of your life. Far from it. I only mean that because you are earnestly trying to be a faithful disciple, you cannot help repenting your many failures. Repentance must be a necessary part of a Christian's daily life as long as he finds himself so far beneath his ideal as he must be in this life. Though Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin, he is very quick to warn us that we are not, therefore, faultless, for he immediately adds: "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." We must begin our Christian life with Repentance, and then the daily sorrow for having missed our mark will follow as long as we are aiming at perfection and find ourselves still very far from perfect. If we are to take our place in the great multitude which no man can number and stand before the Throne, clothed in white, it is very certain that we must, like the others, have "washed" robes; for only Christ has ever succeeded in keeping a robe spotlessly white all through life. God is ready to do His part and to do it flawlessly. He does not offer us a robe that is faded and shabby, one that has been washed so often that all its fair freshness is gone. No, His washing is able to restore lost beauty—impossible though that may seem. Has He not graciously promised: "Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool." Has he not promised to put our sins as far away from us as the east is far from the west—do you know how far in infinite space that is? He has said that He will sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, refining His servants as gold and silver, that they may offer unto Him an offering in righteousness. Such promises—and they are scattered broadcast through the Bible—are good tidings to us all, for we have all sinned over and over again, and surely we all long to wear the beauty of holiness, we all want to be robed in stainless white. It seems almost too good to be true that sin can really be blotted out. Some people don't seem to wish this Gospel of forgiveness to be true. Like the elder brother in the parable of the Prodigal Son—which has been called "the gospel in the gospel"—they object to have a sinner received with rejoicings, they don't think it is fair that he should wear a fresh and beautiful robe and be clasped close to a loving Father's heart without any period of probation. Forgiveness, full and free and instantaneous, seems almost like injustice, and repentance seems too easy a price to pay in order to have years of wilful sin wiped out like writing on a slate—wiped out as though it had never been. But do we not sometimes confuse the guilt of sin and its

painful consequences? Christ died in order that the guilt of sin might be removed, in order that we might be cleansed from stain; but dare anyone say that he can sin without feeling the sad consequences? When the frightened Apostle denied his loved Master he repented instantly as he met the look of love and forgiveness. He was forgiven. He was soon after reinstated by the threefold commission as he had thrice denied; the sin was blotted out, and he was white again, but he could not escape the sad consequences of his sin. Just a few short words, and he must suffer from them all his life! That hurt, disappointed, loving look from his dearest Friend, that look which caused him to weep bitterly, must have cut him to the heart as often as he remembered it—and when could he ever quite forget it? His shame before his fellow-disciples at that weak denial was a pain that he would hardly think of in the shame and pain of his own remembrance of his disloyalty. You elder brothers, who keep the prodigals coldly at a distance from a sense of justice, don't you think that St. Peter, though he was instantly forgiven, suffered enough for his sin? So, also, it was in the case of David. When he said, in sudden but heart-felt repentance: "I have sinned against the Lord," his fainting spirit was instantly upheld from despair by the ready words of absolution, by God's pardon, delivered by His ambassador. But David had to endure all the rest of his life not only the outward consequences of his sin, but the far more terrible inward shame and sorrow. His repentance could not restore to life the man he had caused to be cruelly murdered, could not make him forget that he had stained the beauty of high innocence and trodden his treasured purity in the mire of foul sin. As a man soweth so shall he also reap, and no one need think that because repentance can bring instant forgiveness, sin is therefore a pleasure that may be lightly indulged. Every sin brings punishment, and usually swift punishment too. A career of vice and dissipation is a most miserable and unsatisfying one. The way of transgressors is hard.

But repentance is not only for those who have lived careless or ungodly lives, it is wrought into the texture of every Christian's daily life. In fact, the nearer we get to God the more instinctive and habitual our repentance must needs be. "The goodness of God leadeth thee to Repentance," says St. Paul, and as we keep our eyes fixed on the beauty of our holy King, we grow more and more dissatisfied with our own measure of holiness, we are continually repenting with that kind of repentance that inspires us to climb higher. Those who have their eyes fixed on God can never be satisfied to sit down in easy content with their own spiritual condition. Goodness, even in men and women like ourselves, is the greatest incentive to us to be good too. It makes us dissatisfied with ourselves, and inspires us to aim at the highest goodness. The goodness of GOD, if kept always before our eyes, must lead us to repentance. Seeing His marvelous beauty of holiness we cannot help trying to be holy too, cannot help being ashamed of our stained robes, cannot help longing with an increasing heart-hunger for the washing which can restore our soiled garments, and make them more dazzling white than any fuller on earth can whiten them. A worker among the poor, who was distressed at the dirty hands and faces of the women who came to the mother's meeting every week, did not say a word about it to them, but simply showed them the beauty of purity and the ugliness of uncleanness. She bought a pair of white kid gloves and shook hands with every woman as she entered the room. Then she wore the soiled gloves all the evening. The next week she had another pair of white kid gloves, and again the women ruined them. After a few weeks, the women took the hint and came with cleaner hands, until at

last she found that dirty hands were the exception rather than the rule. Another worker in the slums said that the most refining influence you could exert was to invite poor people to a meal, and let them sit down to a table which was covered with a snow-white cloth. He found that the vision of purity had a refining influence on mind and heart. Another man declared that "the best way to keep a man out of the mud is to black his boots." So the surest incentive to repentance is to keep always before our eyes the vision of the King in His beauty, and the best way of rousing other people to be sorry for their sins and enthusiastic in the pursuit of holiness, is not to talk continually to them about the wickedness of sin, but to let them see the beauty of holiness from Sunday morning to Saturday night. We all naturally resent being driven with a scourge, but those who show forth in their everyday life the beauty of purity, humility, love and joy, cannot fail to be strong magnets attracting all souls around them to struggle after the same shining virtues. Why else has GOD come down to live a life of spotless beauty here on earth? Can anyone really gaze on the wonderful forgiveness of the King on His cross, and then go out cherishing resentment against those who have been unjust or unkind in some petty matter towards himself? Can anyone see a Life of perfect self-sacrifice, poured out generously and enthusiastically in the service of men, and not be inspired to make some attempt to walk in the same difficult but glorious path? Repentance, if it means anything, means that we are sorry for past sins and are earnestly bent on doing better for the future. But we all know that we are desperately weak. Perhaps we make a strong resolve to be loving towards our fellows. We see the ugliness of cross looks, and the harshness of irritable tones. We see what a black and ungenerous thing it is to speak unkindly of others—others who think we are their loyal friends—behind their backs, and we resolve that we will not again be guilty of such low treachery. And then—terribly soon—we again wake to the knowledge that we have been poor and weak and wanting in real love. We have failed, but we do not lose courage because we are sure that GOD loves us and that He will lift us tenderly from the place where we have fallen, and will wash us from the stains we loathe. He is always willing to give us a fresh chance. No wonder the "woman who was a sinner" was encouraged to make the necessary struggle after purity again. Scorn and shame and disgrace might fail to help her, might crush her down in hopeless despair, but the hope of possible beauty of soul, the sight of One who wore the "white flower of a blameless life," and whose holy thoughts made themselves felt—as holy thoughts always do make their presence known—led her with sorrow for her own stained garments, and an eager desire for the whiteness she had recklessly thrown away. It is not so much God's hatred of sin, as His tender love of sinners that makes us see our need of cleansing. Why do women instinctively want to clean their houses in the spring? Why do the clothes they have worn in comfort all winter suddenly look shabby and dirty? Is it not because the world is putting on new clothes everywhere, the blossoming trees and fresh green grass and glorious sunshine make us all feel ashamed of being dirty and untidy. We want to be spotless, because we see beauty all around us. We hate our sins, and long for real cleansing, because we look up into the pity and purity of our Most Holy God. We have all sinned, have sinned over and over again, and we are cheered and encouraged to make a fresh start every day by the picture of our dear Lord's tenderness towards the weeping woman who washes His feet with her tears and poured out fragrant ointment in token of her penitent love. His anger could not have accomplished more than the terrifying her from the commission of sins, but His tender love and promise of a new and fresh beauty of soul made her place every secret thought of her soul before Him to be purified. Despair may crush, but hope gives courage for the fight—and the deeper we have fallen, the harder the fight must necessarily be.

Let no one imagine that repentance is an easy thing; let no one go on lightly in a career of wilful sin fancying that his soul can be easily made white again, and therefore, it does not matter. The woman who was drawn to repentance by seeing the hideousness of her sinfulness as it showed so plainly against the purity of Christ's shining beauty, would have given all she possessed if she could know that the past was a terrible dream, to know that she had kept her most priceless possession undefiled. The loving tenderness of Christ cut her to the heart when the scorn of the proud Pharisee only fell on hard indifference. Repentance, if it is worthy of the name, is real pain, just because God's forgiveness is so instant and so complete. The prodigal son must have felt the shame of his ungrateful disobedience with tenfold power when he was received with such undeserved tenderness.

"I have a message—I have more to say!

Shall Sorrow win His pity, and not Sin—

That burden ten times heavier to be borne?

What think you? Shall the virtuous have His care.

Alone! O ye good Women: it is hard to leave

The paths of virtue and return again!

What if this sinner wept and none of you

Comforted her? And what if she did strive

To mend, and none of you believed her strife,

Nor looked upon her? Mark, I do not say,

Though it was hard, you therefore were to blame.

But I beseech

Your patience!—Once in old Jerusalem

A woman kneeled at consecrated feet

Kissed them and washed them with her tears. What then?

I think that yet our Lord is pitiful."

Think how wonderful it was to see the Master washing His disciple's feet, washing from them all the dust and defilement contracted during the day! And He is ready to do this still. We have been once washed from past sin and started afresh but every day our robes are stained and soiled with petty sins. Perhaps sometimes they are blackened with terrible defilement, though it may be a secret foulness which is none the less hideous because it is a thought-sin and is only seen by God and the sinner's conscience. Over and over again the Master stoops to wash our feet, to make our stained garments glistening and beautiful. He is so patient, so hopeful, can we fail to try our best, can we fail to be very truly sorry for past failures? Thank God for it! We have all the right to say, "I believe in the forgiveness of sins." We all need the infinite forgiveness of our dear Master to set us on our feet after every fall. We need the encouraging clasp of His strong hand to hold us up. Without Him we can do nothing, but with Him—with His Life pouring ever freshly through our veins—we can hope to stand before the Throne, clothed in white, cleansed from every stain.

Before closing, I wish to thank the many readers of the Quiet Hour who have written cheering words of encouragement to me. What greater gladness can I have than to find that God is willing to send messages through me? I consider it a rare privilege to be allowed to speak to you who love Him, week after week.

"Our fellow-travellers still

Are gathering on the journey! the bright electric thrill

Of quick instinctive union, more frequent and more sweet,

Shall swiftly pass from heart to heart in true and tender beat.

And closer yet and closer the golden bonds shall be.

Enlinking all who love our Lord in pure sincerity:

And wider yet and wider shall the circling glory glow,

As more and more are taught of God, that mighty love to know."

HOPE.

Ingle Nook

Men and women are after all, only grown-up children. The view we take of what courteous conduct is due from us to outsiders compared with what we favor our relations with, is sufficiently childish, often, to be classed along with this opinion from a baby of three. Anna had been cross all day and her father was going to take her out.

"Will you whine when I take you to see Auntie?"

"No, I won't whine at Auntie's. I'll be good and I'll talk. But I'll whine again when I get back home."

* * *

"Mary" has been enquiring anxiously about "Cornish Girl," and wondering if sickness was the cause of her lengthy silence. We all hope not.

* * *

An insurance agent has been pursuing me for a year, and to-day he succeeded in his attempt to make me save some money, willy nilly. So now, with a twenty year policy, I feel as if I could dare "Shamrock" to do his very worst. When the agent departed in triumph he said, "Now, I've wasted a lot of your time, but I've given you a text for a sermon on the perseverance that sticks at it until victory comes." I was properly thankful, but am not going to preach the sermon. There is the text. Preach your own sermon.

Dame Durden.

VACATIONS.

Dear Chatterers:—Vacation time is coming! It is coming to clerks and office employees, and they are already saving up the pennies, and planning how to make the very best of the two or three weeks when they shall be off duty. But is it coming to the people who need rest and change most—the homemakers on the farm? Interesting as it is in many of its phases, and noble as is its object, there is no denying that housework is monotonous. To get three meals a day for three hundred and sixty-five days in every year, to wash the very same dishes, (It would be a help if even the patterns were changed occasionally) to wash and iron and bake and scrub, with a little gardening and sewing in between, is calculated to weary with its sameness the most cheerful soul. No one needs a complete change more than the farmer's wife, and no one seems to have such difficulty in getting it.

Do not think I am blaming the farmer! He has nothing to do with the difficulties of which I am thinking. He would willingly remove them if he could.

There are women on the farm who can take a vacation. Some of them will. More of them won't. These are the women who can afford money for the trip and for hired help to look after the house in their absence. They are those who are fortunate enough to have a grown-up daughter, or a sister or mother to whom to hand over the reins of home government for a month or two. Perhaps husband and wife can both go for a trip in the slack season, leaving a neighbor in charge of the stock.

But for a great army of women upon farms in Western Canada, a vacation away from home seems an impossibility. Take the case of a woman living out on the prairies with two or three little children. Here are some of the obstacles in the way of a vacation for her: If her husband is a recently arrived settler, most of his ready money has gone into the outfit, and last year's crop was poor. They have come from England, the United States or Denmark, and it takes a great deal of money to "go home," the only place she really wants to go. If they plan a short outing to one of the cities, say during fair time, it means a hotel room in the hot season, with children cross and sticky and everything more uncomfortable than at home. There is no rest about that for the mother. Neither is there if she takes the children and goes to a friend's house, for she will not be willing to put the added burden on her friend. So she does away from home just about what she did at home,

and that is no change. Her neighbors are too far away to be of much service at such a time, and probably are similarly situated.

A vacation in a tent might be accomplished if suitable locality can be obtained. But it must be where there are trees large enough to shade the tent thoroughly in the day time, and if possible near a stream or lake, and not very far from home. When those requirements are all met there is nothing to do but overcome the mosquitos to make camping a great pleasure.

I want this to be the beginning of a discussion, and in pure selfishness I've taken the easier side of it. It required no brains at all to point out the difficulties that lie in the way of the farmer's wife having a vacation. Now I want ten or a dozen or twenty of you to send along your solution of the problem. How shall the farmer's wife get a rest and a change in July, to fit her for the heavy work of harvest? Let us hear from every one who has even a faint glimmering of how it can be done. It puzzles me, I must confess. But some of you have had experience and are not puzzled.

DAME DURDEN.

A GRATEFUL WRITER.

Dear Dame Durden:—Allow me first to thank you for valuable help received through your "Ingle Nook". Bread making was a dreaded task, and often a failure till I got the recipe for yeast, which appeared in your paper a good while ago. Now it is quite a pleasure. Washing is the dread of most Old Country people, as they seldom have to do it, but the washing fluid that was given about the same time as the yeast, is a perfect boon. Though washing never could be a pleasure under any circumstances, still with the fluid and a machine I can manage to get them done in a way, but not in a way that would please a washer.

In the issue of May 8th, I see "Hawkeye" has not got the recipe she wants yet. I think it is "Roly Poly" she means, not "Plum Pudding" at all, for which I am glad to be able to enclose a good recipe. It certainly answers to her description of it. If you allow me I will also send a good, cheap, reliable Old Country Yorkshire pudding, which has never failed with me.

Roly-Poly Pudding.—Take 1 lb. flour $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. suet, 2 tablespoons bread crumbs 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 lb. jam of any kind, pinch of salt. Chop suet very fine with the flour and powder; add bread crumbs and salt. Put enough water to make into a firm paste. Roll out till it is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Wet the edges. Spread jam or plums over it and roll it up. Dip a pudding cloth into boiling water, wring it out, grease and flour it well, then roll it round the pudding. Tie both ends firmly and put a stitch or two in the middle to hold it. Put into saucepan (long enough to hold it) of fast boiling water, and boil for $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 hours. Serve with the following sauce: one oz. flour, 1 oz. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk, a little sugar, nutmeg and cream. Blend butter and flour in a small saucepan. When melted add milk and stir constantly till it boils. Boil one minute, add sugar and spice, and serve.

VALE OF AVOCA.

(I'm with you in your dislike of washing. I can iron for hours and not be half as tired as an hour's washing makes me. It seems to take all the starch out of me, and fills me with a desire to crumple up and fall in the tub. I'm glad the washing fluid helps some. Thanks for the recipes and your suggestions for Hawkeye. Write to us again, won't you? D. D.)

Yorkshire Pudding.—Use 1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk, 1 saltspoon of salt. Beat egg, add flour and milk gradually so as to be quite free from lumps. It is the better for being mixed some hours before being used. Pour it into a very thickly greased frying-pan or flat tin and bake about three quarters of an hour or a little longer. Have the oven cool at first, then hot at the end.

to brown. Serve at once, as it rises to a great height and will fall if kept after it is done. To be eaten with roast beef. Sent by "VALE OF AVOCA."

GARDENING IN MAY.

Dear Dame Durden:—The duties of my own garden have kept me silent for some weeks. Is there room for me again? Now that the sowing of early seeds is over, we have a short breathing space in which to arrange our plans for the coming months. During the rest of May we can spend our time transplanting hardy perennials and small fruits, rooting out troublesome weeds, especially grasses, making up flower-beds, preparing hills for squash-vines, etc.

All seeds of the squash tribe should be planted about the last week in May. Hills should be prepared as follows: First, dig square holes 18 inches deep and 2 ft. square, at a distance of from 3 to 5 feet apart. 3 ft. is sufficient for the bush squashes, but more must be allowed for the running varieties. Now put 14" of fresh, strawless, horse-manure in the holes. Have it firmly packed and cover it with 4" of nice garden soil. Plant the seeds in four places in each hill. Put three seeds in a place. If the earth is very dry, water the seeds before covering. If the weather is favorable, the plants should appear in from 8 to 12 days after planting. Cultivate frequently. When the plants commence to flower, you will see that the flowers are of two different sorts—staminate and pistillate. As there are no bees here it will be necessary to take the stamens and place them in contact with the pistils, just after both flowers have been open an hour or two. The stamens have a yellow powder on, and the pistil is sticky. To form fruit, the yellow powder or pollen, must be placed on the sticky surface of the pistil. As the flowers only last one day, it will be necessary to look over your plants each morning, preferably about 10 a.m.

The following varieties can be ripened easily in this country by the above method:—Long White Bush Marrow; Golden Hubbard squash; Green Hubbard squash; Orange Marrow; Perfect Gem squash; Field Pumpkin; Citrons and Cucumbers can also be grown easily, though they do not always ripen.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

(Your letter will certainly be a help to those who have tried to raise pumpkins, squash, etc., and have hitherto failed in the attempt, because the pistillate flowers have received no pollen. Many thanks for your good letter. D. D.)

CHICKENS AND A GARDEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—I thought I would write you and the Ingle Nook to say how much we like the new serial, "Power Lot." We think it is even better than its predecessor. I am sending it to my mother in England. I thought you would be interested to know that I got a No. 2 Chatham Incubator rather late in the season last year, and had a fair amount of success with it,—nothing startling you know, but enough to encourage us to persevere in the poultry business. Now I am getting from about 50 pullets, 3 dozen eggs, daily. Of course, I learnt a great deal about artificial incubation. I have found the poultry articles that appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of great interest and use. I hatched out some early chickens about ten days ago. Of the eggs I put into the machine a large percentage proved infertile, but now I have had 109 fertile out 112 in the incubator for 10 days, so I hope to bring off a good lot as the temperature has kept very even. Now about our garden: it is a great pleasure to us and also a source of profit. I do not do the seedling; my husband prepares the land and puts in the seed in even rows. Afterwards I help with weeding and watering, and we find it very interesting to watch the growth of vegetables through the different stages. Then I do the harvesting and gathering of the vegetables; cook what we need and sell the surplus. One favorable season I sold \$3 worth of cucumbers grown from 5 cts. worth of seed, and \$15 of vegetables from \$1 of seed. So you see the profit was enough to buy a good costume, an item not to be despised. Then we had the enjoy-

ment of having all kinds of vegetables perfectly fresh and a good supply of pickles and vegetable marrow jam for our own use.

I see the Hereford Ingle Nookers have been coming to the fore lately with praises of their county and white-faced cattle. Well here's to Devonshire and its world-famous "Clotted Cream!" I wonder if there are many Devonians reading the Ingle Nook. If so, they had better start the "Devonian Dinner" in Canada, and hold it yearly as they do in London, England. How I would like to hear some of the old labourers with their Devonshire dialect! Tell that young music-lover that here is another one who loves music, especially martial music and Sousa's marches. Which does she like dance music or songs? I like that song "The Deathless Army," and intend to possess it some day.

A mother writing to the Ingle Nook finds her baby does not sleep very long at a time. I had the same difficulty with mine. While they are teething, I have heard a dose of castor oil occasionally makes them sleep longer, but I never gave any medicine unless they needed it otherwise.

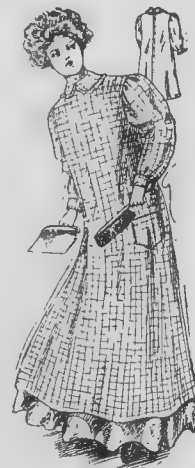
EVANGELINE.

(The chicks will be hatched out—and successfully I hope—by this time. With your poultry and the garden you need not be dependent on any store-keeper for dainties for the summer table. I like your pretty new name. Don't neglect us so long another time. Did you get your pattern safely? D. D.)

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS



5916 Men's Plain Outing Shirt, 34 to 44 breast.



5904 Work Apron 32 to 42 bust.



5940 Girl's Apron, 8 to 14 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give correct number and size of Pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be: when waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figures representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

HOUSE HINTS.

Here are some of the things which will tend to keep colors from fading. For blue use a handful of salt, for green a lump of alum. Ox gall will keep gray or brown from fading. When washing tan, brown or linen use hay water, which is made by pouring boiling water over hay.

Where green or blue, or mauve, or purple, or purple-red, is the dominant note, soak the things before washing for at least ten minutes in alum water, using an ounce of alum to a gallon of water. For the madder tints, browns, brown-reds and tans, and all their kind, use sugar of lead in the same proportion. Black goods, black and white, grey and very dark purple need to be soaked in strong salt water, or have a cupful of turpentine put in the wash water. A strong tea made of whole black pepper is good to soak the finer black cottons. And if a handful of salt goes into the last rinse water, all manner of black and white things come through it much cleaner and clearer. Sunshine will bleach out almost anything colored, so prints, gingham and chambrays had better be dried in the shade, but as quickly as possible. All soap must be rinsed out thoroughly. Wheat bran is better. Tie it loosely in cheese cloth, and use the same as soap in tepid water. Yellows, buffs and tans are made much brighter by adding a cupful of strong strained coffee to the rinsing water.

For bleaching and removing stains use Javelle water made as follows: One pound of chloride of lime, two pounds of baking soda and six quarts of boiling water. Strain through a cloth, bottle, and cork tight. When using to remove tea stains, dilute a small quantity with water, three parts water to one of javelle water, or stronger if it is not effectual. Let it soak until the stain has vanished, then wash thoroughly to remove all javelle water which might rot the material if allowed to stay on it long.

RICE RECIPES.

To Cook Rice.—Wash the rice until the water no longer looks milky; cover well with cold water and add salt. Cover the pan in which it is to be cooked, and when the rice begins to boil over set it back where it will not boil so hard. About one-half an hour will be long enough to cook it. Eat it with butter or gravy as a vegetable. Use rice that is not polished if possible.

Quick Rice Pudding.—Put half a cup of rice, one pint of milk, a pinch of salt and half a cup of raisins in a double boiler. Boil half an hour and add two whole eggs, beaten light, with half a cup of sugar. Cook and stir one minute over the fire; do not cook longer or the eggs will curdle. Serve with cream and sugar, raspberry sauce, whipped cream, or custard sauce.

Rice and Raisin Pudding.—Five eggs, one cupful of rice, one cupful of sugar, butter the size of an egg, two handfuls of raisins. Simmer the rice in a quart of milk until tender; remove from the stove to cool. Well whisk the yolks of the eggs, and add to the rice, also the rest of the milk, sugar and butter; then well beat the whites of the eggs, stone the raisins and add to the other ingredients. Grate nutmeg on the top, and bake one hour.

Rice Bars and Vanilla Sauce.—Cut the remains of a cold rice pudding into small slices, brush each over with beaten egg, and roll in breadcrumbs; place in a frying basket, and fry till golden brown in deep fat. Drain on paper by the fire while you prepare the sauce. Heat some golden syrup in a stewpan, flavor it with vanilla essence, and pour round the pile of golden bars.

Risotto Italiano.—To a cupful of rice add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter in a saucepan, mince one-half an onion, and stir with the rice until the butter is absorbed, then add a cup of thick tomato pulp, one level teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika, and from two to three cups of stock made from roast chicken bones, veal or other meats. Cook until the rice is tender and the liquid absorbed, then take out the onion and stir in half a cup of grated cheese. The last part of the cooking is done over hot water to insure the light flakiness

so desirable in cooked rice. In dishing, lift carefully, so as not to break the grains.

Rice Pudding.—Put a small cup of rice in a saucepan of boiling water, let boil ten minutes, then pour the water off, let the saucepan stand by the fire a little while, put a piece of butter size of a walnut in the rice and mix through with a fork, then add a cup of new milk, and let simmer on fire one half hour till the rice is soft. Beat 4 eggs with 2 tablespoons sugar, pour the rice in a bowl, and grate half a nutmeg over it. Mix well before putting in the eggs. Have pudding dish well buttered and after the eggs are well beaten in, pour in the dish and bake in a quick oven.

Rice Meringue.—To one-half cupful of cold, boiled rice add two cupfuls of scalded milk and soak until very soft; beat the yolks of two eggs, add one-half cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and then gradually the hot milk and rice; cook until it becomes a soft custard; add flavoring to taste and pour into a pudding dish. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs and powdered sugar, cover the pudding and brown in the oven.

Rice Cake.—Here is a cake which all of you will like; it is light, easily made, and very inexpensive. Beat four eggs, whites and yolks separately, and add to them 1-2 pound ground rice, 1-2 pound sugar, a few drops of lemon essence, and 1-4 pound of butter. Beat all these ingredients for quite half an hour, and pour into a tin lined with buttered paper. Bake at once in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour.

Cheese Rice.—Into a saucepan put butter the size of a walnut, let it color a light brown, mix into a pint of cooked rice, minced parsley, salt and pepper; put it in the butter, stir gently until heated, remove from the fire, and add an ounce of grated cheese; turn into hot dish and sprinkle cheese over the top.

Rice Cakes.—One cup of well-cooked rice, two eggs beaten together, a pinch of salt, half a cup of milk and enough flour to make a thick batter. Drop from a spoon on a hot griddle. Serve with melted butter.

Best Way to Boil Rice.—To cook rice without a double boiler, yet have separate from every other, try this way: Soak it an hour or two in cold water, so that every particle of rice flour is removed from it. Drain, salt well and place in a muslin bag, allowing plenty of room for it to swell. Place in a deep kettle of boiling water, cover closely and let it cook slowly till tender. When about half done, the cover of the kettle should be removed to allow the water to evaporate. Watch closely and when the water is so nearly boiled away that the bag is no longer enveloped with steam, empty the rice into a hot dish and serve at once. It will be in more perfect form and present a lighter and more airy appearance than when cooked in any other way.

* * *

Cocoa Fudge.—Two cupfuls of brown sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half cupful of cocoa, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon. Put the cocoa in a saucepan, add the cold milk gradually, stirring until perfectly smooth. Place over the fire and cook for a moment, then add the sugar and stir occasionally until it forms a soft ball when tried in cold water. Stir in the butter, vanilla and cinnamon, remove from the fire and beat until it begins to thicken. Pour quickly into buttered tins and when cold cut in squares.

RICE RECIPES WANTED.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am a new reader of the Ingle Nook as we have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE only a short time. Seeing Margaret W's letter, I thought I would try and tell her about knitting the heel and toe of a stocking. When the leg has been knitted the required length, leave a number of stitches divisible by four and one extra stitch, then divide these so as to leave one-half the stitches also the odd stitch on the heel needle; the remaining

stitches divide evenly on two needles. Presuming you have sixty-one stitches when commencing the heel, knit the heel needle containing thirty-one stitches as though you were going on with the leg, but instead of this, turn your work and * purl across, (This purl needle is the first round on your heel.) Turn and knit across plain, purling the 16th stitch. Repeat as many times as you have stitches on either side of center stitch. This makes the heel square.

Now to shape the heel knit as follows, commencing of course with the purl needle:—Purl across until you have knitted a purl stitch in the center of work and one beside, purl two together, purl one; turn, slip one, knit four, knit two together, knit one, turn, slip first stitch, purl across until you come to within one stitch of where you turned before, purl two together; purl one, turn, and keep this up till you have no more stitches left after the turning, finishing up with the plain row. Pick up the stitches at side of heel, knitting them as you go along; knit the two needles you left when you started the heel on to one needle; pick up the stitches on other side of heel, then knit sufficient stitches off the next needle to make these two contain the same number of stitches. Narrow on these two needles till you have the same number of stitches you started the heel with.

For the toe proceed as follows:—*Knit two, knit two together, then knit across plain till you have only four

stitches left. (Commence on needle on top of foot.) Knit two together, knit two. Second needle.—Knit two, knit two together, knit across plain. Third needle.—Knit across plain till you have four stitches left; knit two together, knit two. Knit around plain Repeat from * till you have 16 or 12 stitches left. Knit these so there will be an equal number of stitches on each of two needles, and put these together and *take one stitch off each needle and knit together. Repeat from * and slip first stitch over second stitch, and so on across till you have but one single stitch left. Break your yarn about six or eight inches long; draw this through remaining stitch and darn it well up and down the toe of the stocking drawing one stitch over the other if it is tight. Some people draw a thread through the stitches that are left, but I find the binding off much more satisfactory. I have made these directions as plain as I could, but I find it a good deal easier to do it than to tell how it should be done. If there is anything, however, I have not made plain, please tell me, and I will try to explain or send sample of heel or toe.

If Winnifred will buy the concentrated lye and faithfully follow the directions thereon for making soap, she should have no trouble.

Will some one send in a few recipes for using rice, either fritters, muffins or in fact any way that has been tried and found true?

M. H. R.

Children's Corner

CHILDREN'S CORNER NEWS.

Another girl has won a watch by getting four new subscribers at \$1.50 each! This time Estella Newel, Sask., is the energetic prize-winner. The girls are doing better than the boys in this work. How is that, boys? C. D.

DO YOUR BEST.

Dear Boys and Girls:—Somboddy criticised the letter-writers who say "I guess;" I am going to scold a little at the boys and girls who say "This is my first letter, so it will not be very long." Listen! If you have anything interesting to tell why not say it the first time? I'll see that the letter is not too long. You can trust me to cut out some of the sentences that are just the same as everybody else writes, and sometimes when those parts are taken out, what is left is hardly long enough to be worth printing.

Then other members say, "If I see this letter in print I will do better next time." That means that you can do better; then why not do your best the first time? Then all the readers will enjoy your letter and say "I hope he or she will write again." As it is now, they see two or three lines that are not very interesting, and they don't believe you could do any better anyway, and they don't care a rap whether you write again or not. If you want a really warm welcome from the boys and girls, do your very best work on the first letter. Do you see?

COUSIN DOROTHY.

TAKE PART IN THE FAIRS.

Dear Boys and Girls:—Already the grown up people of the prairie provinces and British Columbia are thinking about and preparing for the fairs. Fairs are held in almost every town, and the bigger places such as Calgary, Regina, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Victoria, Brandon and New Westminster are making preparations for very large exhibitions. The managers of these different fairs want to interest the big people of course, but they want to please and help the young people, too. The Winnipeg Exhibition management is making a special effort for the sake of the boys and girls of Manitoba. There is a large space set aside for the exhibit of children's work at home and at school. The girls under sixteen who can sew or embroider, crochet or darn have a

chance to show how well they can do it. The boys can show their skill in burnt woodwork or photography. In school work there are prizes for writing, drawing, watercolors, manual training, sewing, map-drawing, and nature study for boys and girls of almost all ages up to sixteen. If you are good at any of these things, don't you think it would be a good idea to write to the secretary of the Winnipeg Exhibition and ask him to send you a prize-list of the School Department? Don't waste any time about doing it for your entries must be made by the 30th of June.

If some of you who do not live in Manitoba want to make entries in some fair, choose one in one of the towns in your own province, or try your fortune in the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary. It is open to the whole of Canada, but entries must be made to it by June 15th. A card to the secretary of any of these exhibitions will bring you a prize list if there is not already one in your home. Talk to your teacher about it.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

MISSED THE LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was reading the Children's Corner and I think the letters are very nice. I have written to the Children's Corner once before, but I did not see it in print. I hope this will escape the waste paper basket. We have had our Easter holiday now and are at school again.

Man. (b) EDGAR ROBINSON.

MY FIRST LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I was down at my sister's place and as her husband takes the Farmer's Advocate I saw some letters from some of the children that go to my school, Archie Rankin and Maggie Nichol. I am a little girl of eleven years old. I think the Farmer's Advocate is a good paper. I think I will try next year and get four subscribers and a watch. I have a little pony which I drive to school. His name is Barny. My teacher's name is Miss W— and I like her for a teacher. Our work at school is arithmetic, writing, music, drawing, history, geography, reading, spelling, composition. I think my letter is getting long but I hope I may see it in print. Wishing your Corner every success.

Man. (a) GRACE MCGILL.

LIKES DRAWING BEST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Farmer's Advocate. My brother takes the Farmer's Advocate. I go to school and like my teacher. My studies at school are arithmetic, reading, spelling and drawing. My favorite study is drawing. Spring will soon be here, the catkins are out on the trees. I think it is very nice to have pen-names.

Man. (a) APPLE BLOSSOM. (14)
(The drawing was very good but scarcely good enough for a cut. Try again. C. D.)

THIRTY SHORTHORNS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—There is a school house about a mile west of our place. We had a man teacher for three years before Christmas. Then he stopped teaching and we got another teacher, named Miss M—. She left the last of March, and the teacher we had before is teaching, this month. I didn't go to school last week because I had to plow. Papa has got about twenty-five acres of oats sowed. We got no seed grain last year because it got frosted. We got our seed grain from a ranch two miles east called the Reed Ranch. My father has got three quarter-sections of land. He has about thirty head of Shorthorn cattle and about that many other grades. We have five work horses since we sold one the other day. We got one hundred and fifty dollars for him. My oldest brother and I have a little white pony which weighs only five hundred pounds. I like to ride him to school. I have three brothers and five sisters.

Alta. (a) PAUL J. HAMMER. (12)

A MIXED LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My first letter was printed, so I thought I would try a second time. I have a brother who is a sergeant at Fort Vermilion. He sent mother the loveliest cushion, all worked with beads. The breeds work them, and the workmen buy them. It is quite a curiosity around here. One of my brothers and my father did all the spring work themselves. They have put in a lot of wheat, and have the oats and barley to sow yet. We are having lovely weather for the crops, and hope it will continue. My youngest brother and I go to school every day. I am trying for my Public School Leaving. We walk in summer and board in town in the winter. There are about three hundred going to our school and there are nine rooms in it. There is a new penitentiary being built. It is quite a large one. I will tell you more about it when it is finished. It is only about three-quarters of a mile from our place. Father has taken this valuable paper as long as I can remember, and he would not be without it. I always read the C. C. first. I like that Scotch Lassie's letter very much, and I hope she will write again. I am of Scotch descent. I will now close my mixture.

Sask. (b) CHATTERBOX.

ANXIOUS TO SEE NEW READERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I hope Cousin Dorothy can make my letter out so that it won't reach the W. P. B. I like the idea of pen-names. I have three brothers and two sisters. I am just learning how to skate, and I don't go too badly now. I would like to join your club if I may. I was ten years old last November. When the mail comes home I run and get the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and read the Children's Corner. I was sorry when I heard that the new school books were not going to be used until next September, for I wish we would get them now.

ROSE-BUD No. 2

A GOOD CATTLE DOG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I go to school now, and I am in the third book. My studies are reading, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, composition, geography, drawing, writing, grammar and hygiene. I like my teacher very well; his name is Mr. H—. I have seven brothers and one sister. My father has 160 acres of land, and has four horses whose names are John, Joe, Kate and Charlie. For a pet I have a dog which I call Bingo. He is a good cattle dog.

Wishing Cousin Dorothy and all of the members every success.

ANNIE MABEL PURDY. (12)

SPORTS ON THE 24TH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your cosy corner. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for a long time. Last year we did not have any sports at all on the 24th, but this year we are. In my last letter you asked me if the winner of the Telegram Road Race was my brother. Yes, he is, and he will probably take part on the 24th. We are to have a holiday tomorrow. We are having lovely weather here now. It is only about a month and a half before vacation, for which I think all those who go to school will be glad, too. My youngest brother has been driving to school all spring. I like walking in the summer better than riding.

Man. (b) EDNA PARSONS.

REPEAT THE RULES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will write to your paper. I like to read the letters. I think, Cousin Dorothy, you might put some more of your rules in, as we have not been getting this paper very long. We have a section of land. I go to school three miles, but grandpa takes me. We have a pair of drivers. My teacher's name is Miss H—. She boards in Milestone, that is our town, and she has a little bit of a white pony that she rides. We have twenty-three scholars at school.

Sask. (b) ELSIE P. RHODES.

LIVES IN TOWN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I live in town and I like living in town better than in the country. I go to school every day I can. The name of the school is Victoria. My teacher's name is Miss F—and I like her very much. My father owns five horses and two cows. I have three sisters and one brother. My grandfather takes this paper and I read it out at his place. My father used to take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and he liked it all right. I like it too. We will have two flocks of chickens out on the twenty-fourth of May. Well, dear Cousin Dorothy, I would like if I could become a member of your paper. I hope this letter will escape the waste paper basket.

Sask. (b) RUBY HERON (12)

DIALOGUE AND DEMONSTRATION.

"You smoke thirty cigarettes a day?"
"Yes, on the average."
"You don't blame them for your run-down condition?"
"Not in the least. I blame my hard work."

The physician shook his head. He smiled in a vexed way. Then he took a leech out of a glass jar.

"Let me show you something," he said. "Bare your arm."

The cigarette fiend bared his pale arm, and the other laid the lean, black leech upon it. The leech fell to work busily. Its body began to swell. Then, all of a sudden, a kind of shudder convulsed it, and it fell to the floor, dead.

"That is what your blood did to that leech," said the physician. He took up the little corpse between his finger and thumb. "Look at it," he said. "Quite dead, you see. You poisoned it."

"I guess it wasn't a healthy leech, in the first place," said the cigarette smoker, sullenly.

"Wasn't healthy, eh? Well, we'll try again."

"If they both die," said the patient, "I'll swear off—or, at least, I'll cut down my daily allowance from thirty cigarettes to ten."

Even as he spoke the smaller leech shivered and dropped on his knee, dead, and a moment later the larger one fell beside it.

"This is ghastly," said the young man; "I am worse than the pestilence to these leeches."

"It is the empyreumatic oil in your blood," said the medical man. "All cigarette fiends have it."

"Doc," said the young man, regarding the three dead leeches, thoughtfully, "I half believe you are right."—West Virginia School Journal.

Power Lot--God Help Us

By Sarah McLean Greene

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CHAPTER X

THE PASSAGE THROUGH

Rob in his mad haste, had not discovered that Miss Stingaree was sitting, slightly shadowed by a pile of material objects, in a corner of the shed, peeling rhubarb, when he thrust his predatory hand into the hen's nest.

As he returned this third time from the shore, sucking parsimoniously at his pipe, Mary saw him through the house windows; tall, erect, brown, so that the waving fair hair, growing tawny every day through exposure to the wind and sun, looked stirringly picturesque beside the deepening tan of his countenance—as she saw this goodly spectacle, and then reflected on the stolen hen's egg, her heart revolted that so comely an exterior should contain a soul of such mean dimensions.

Rob unconsciously mended his case at once, seeing her within, he entered, hat in hand, frankly smiling:

"Miss Stingaree, you harbor a thief—a petty thief. I abstracted an egg from old 'Ginger's' nest and applied it to my own private necessities."

She smiled back at him with a happy revulsion of feeling, and her rare laugh encircled him with a sense of bliss.

"Were you hungry, Robert? Where did you go to boil it?"

"Oh, it wasn't quite so groveling as that, Miss Stingaree. I gave it to Captain Turbine to be converted into a postage stamp. Ho! ho! Ha! Ha!"

"So you still want to get away from us?" she said, and her lip drew a little as if with mortification and pain. "I cannot blame you, but I hoped you would not mind it to stay awhile."

What he had written in his letter, of the sordid and poverty-stricken conditions of Power Lot, of disreputable Bate, of outlandish Mrs. Byjo, even of Mary's coldness and pride (instead of lauding her hard-working, faithful performance of duty)—and the disagreeable way in which he had written it—it all surged back upon him now, as if he had lifted his hand to strike the beautiful woman before him a cruel and brutal blow.

"Well," blushed Rob, "I feel that I'm an awful burden, don't you know, that's a fact; and I feel besides that there is tremendously urgent business of my own back in the States, that I ought to attend to."

As Mary looked at him this statement did not seem farcical, as it certainly would have appeared when he first arrived at Power Lot. His powers of recuperation seemed nothing less than inspired; and she made up her mind that she would herself write, recommending his release from her low roof and mean fare—and from Bate.

"Perhaps you ought to go," she said.

"Oh, Miss Stingaree, will you write and advise them? It's scandalous, their keeping me here."

"Yes, I will write."

"It isn't because I want to leave you," said Rob; "but—but perhaps it would be wisest on that account, too. For I—I think you're grand, you know; and I might get to liking you more—more"—he did not look at her—"more than you would wish to have me like you."

"Your affections are so broadly scattered about, Robert," said Mary quietly and kindly, "that I should feel very sorry if I did not come in for some share of them."

Mary flashed a look at him; it was evident that her liking for him was limited and under strict control.

"I've never been a saint, you know," Bob defended himself. "I'd try to be—I'd try for anything, if you'd stand by me and encourage me."

"If you mean that you would like to have me respect you," she replied, "honestly, I should not be able to do that until you could stand by yourself."

"Don't you think that's kind o'

lonesome?" said Rob, pale, and gazing afar through the window.

"Try it, and see," she answered. Rob thought her tone implied that there might be unguessed spiritual rewards in the stalwart attitude she had recommended; but the prospect was hazy to him, and especially unattractive. His face was dreary.

"Well, I must go to work," he sighed. "One thing," he added, in a hopeful and unresentful tone, "when I get hold of a few pennies again, I'll hug 'em up and kiss 'em a while, an' get kind o' used to the looks of 'em, before I spend 'em—that's sure. I never sailed so close to the wind before, and it's awful."

His mouth trembled a little, but not weakly. He looked Mary straight in the face without appeal or reproach; only with a sort of resigned adoration.

"Well," he repeated sadly, "I must be off to work."

"Mrs. Stafford says she would be very glad to hire you to assist some with her hoeing. You could put in a little time there, perhaps, before your own potatoes are ready."

"If I help Bate four hours this afternoon, I shall be two days ahead on my board, shan't I, Miss Stingaree?"

"Yes," Mary was secretly delighted, the question showed such close mental application and correct figuring on Rob's part.

"Then, to-morrow morning," he went on, "I can get another lap ahead on my board, and in the afternoon I'll help Captain Byjo,—I mean Mrs. Stafford; and she will pay me the same you do?—only she will pay me in cash, of course?"

"You can depend on her to do so."

"Miss Stingaree," said Bob ingratiatingly, with a little catch in his throat, "I'm a 'hired man,' that's the size of it."

"You can make it any size you like," observed Mary. She hesitated a moment, then added distinctly, "I do not know of anyone with greater opportunities, for you have not only the power to build a strong character now, but to do it in spite of, and over, an—unfortunate past, which is harder, and greater; and if you remained a 'hired man' through the whole business, that would not make any difference."

Rob again asserted simply that the world looked rather lonely; again he withheld his sad gaze, and remarked in a stupefied sort of way without rancor:

"When I've earned the penny that I owe you for old Ginger's egg, of course I will pay it back to you."

"Well," said Mary. Her smile drew him; he found himself looking straight into her eyes again, and, in spite of the smile, or through it, they seemed to him to be very grave and kind and beautiful. "I do not think," she said, "that I am at heart petty or stingy. I think if you would believe that you would not be mistaken."

"Lord, I know it," cried Rob. "You do, for love's sake and charity's sake, what I would never do. And old Jim—Captain Turbine, I mean—he's got some fad or other for acting mean and stingy. You're both playing at it, but I guess I know. Don't you ever think but what I do."

"Captain Turbine," assented Mary, "is a Don Quixote."

"No," cried Rob, "he's a real knight, marked genuine—all but the trimmings, helmet, shield and mail. He doesn't wear any mail, and, confound him, he doesn't bring me any mail. Ho, Ho! Ha, Ha!"

Mary acknowledged the brilliance of his jest with a gay laugh of her own.

Just then Mrs. Stingaree's cane rapped sharply form her bedside to the floor in the closed bedroom.

"Everybody has left me," called the old woman; and immediately her tortured sense of endurance gave way to the shrill tones that were beginning to dominate the diseased brain. "Come in here, somebody. Come and sit with

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Of course, it sounds easy to trust to chance and use one dye for all materials; but, for success, if you are dyeing Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, ask for DIAMOND DYES for cotton. If you are dyeing Wool or Silk, ask for DIAMOND DYES for wool.

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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited.

me," she called raspingly. "That Robert Hilton said he would come—but he never came."

Mary started instantly for the door. Rob saw everywhere about the signs of the unfinished housework which he had interrupted, and a pang of shame went to his soul, that he had never fulfilled his promise to sit sometimes with the afflicted woman.

"Let me go," He advanced to Mary eagerly. "She asked for me. Let me go in and sit with her."

He knocked at the door. "It is Robert Hilton," he announced in his clear voice. "I am coming in to sit with you a while, if you will allow me."

That hearty, singularly glad voice seemed to delight and soothe the old woman.

"Come in, dear," she said; "they all neglect me, they all desert me."

"You know Miss Stingaree has such a lot to do, to get meals for us fellows, and all; for my part, I feel ashamed to have her work so for me," said the cheerfully confidential Rob, taking a chair at her bedside.

"Mary is a good girl—a good girl," said the old woman, beginning to weep; "but my head tears me—here it comes again."

Rob took her hand in his. There had grown to be an exceedingly firm as well as gentle quality in his once flaccid touch; and his well-featured, sunny, ingenuous face added to the general reposefulness of his presence.

"Smoke your pipe if you want to, Honey," said the old woman.

"Would you like it better if I did?" Rob asked, willing to sacrifice his hoarded tobacco at a lady's command; though, marvelous to relate, not in the mood for smoking just now.

"Yes, I would like it better," she avowed, shrewdly guessing that he would stay longer with her if he had the pipe for solace. Rob drew his old clay pipe from his pocket, ostentatiously managed that her hand should accidentally touch it for assurance, and put it between his teeth, but he had not lit it. Faithfully again he took her outstretched hand in his. She gazed with her sightless eyes at his clear-cut face; he gazed out of the open window.

Beyond, there lay the many waters, and the "Gut," through which swept in the profound tides from the Bay of Fundy. In another direction lay the river and its hamlet surrounded by its dramatic steepes. Rob, though prisoned in a limited and temporary sense, felt the throb of all human possibilities in his veins. Some time—some time soon, in his young life, he should "make out," beyond the Basin, beyond the Bay, and into the cities and the ways of men again. But this poor palsied creature whose hand he held, for her there was only one more journey—that brief one, from her bed to those white stones down on the hillside.

The sublime view, which had so uncomfortably impressed Rob at first (not but that he had travelled in his time and glanced, between puffs of his cigarette, at highly recommended scenery—before the luxuries of New York City had become his confirmed and exclusive habit)—the sublimity of the view was becoming rather a friendly object to him.

He faced it almost always now, instead of turning his back upon it. Some of the sunsets even lured him to stand and look off as absorbedly as if at a theater. Now and then the panoply of nature was so startling and so gorgeous he actually forgot to close his admiring and astonished mouth as he stood gazing.

"What ye gappin' at?" Bate, passing with the milk pail, had inquired contemptuously on one such occasion.

There glowed in the west such a riot of color, of fiery horses of the sun, of purple-rimmed cloud chariots, traveling along a highway all golden-paved, over there—and all in plain sight of miserable Power Lot, God Help Us.

"What am I gaping at?" said Rob half turning his head, in his matter-of-fact way. "Say, just look off yonder, Bate—what do you think of that?"

"Middle o' June, and a January wind to the no'west'ard," growled Bate; "freeze our crops to-night, and we'll have to plant all over agin, too late—that's what I think."

Rob's jaw had dropped.

Bate jeered.

"Does that business over thar' look so purty to ye, now?"

"Why, yes," said Rob, though a look of anxiety and disappointment had settled on his face. "I can't discount anything on the grandeur of 'that business over there.'"

But now—as he sat by poor Mrs. Stingaree's bed—he was thinking of the possibilities of a bright future for himself after all, as set against her brief fateful journey to the gravestones on the hillside.

Then he thought of Mary. In her speech she was always letting drop things that made a man think; he had sat spell-bound, once, down at the River, on the back seat of the Baptist meetinghouse, where she had elected simply to hand in her "testimony" with the rest. She believed in God, actually, this sensible, keen woman; believed in Him with her whole soul, practically and forthrightly.

And she believed that the journey from the bed to the white stones on the hillside was *not* the end of all. She seemed to regard it as a minor affair, and unrelated to the soul, which had great enterprises on hand. Her conception of existence and the grandeur of being were as vast as the universe she beheld; leading beyond the "Gut," as it were the strait of death, into infinite bays of achievement and to undreamed-of shores of peace.

These thoughts were confusing, dizzying, to Rob, as once the physical landscape now spread before his eyes had been.

He fell asleep in his chair. Mrs. Stingaree, holding his hand, had fallen into a sleep as childlike. In his sleep Rob saw the sick woman rise from her bed and start off on her journey, out into the wind and sunshine; and the apple blossoms fell upon her. But she did not stop at the tombstones. She seemed not to see them. She went on and on—and very clearly he saw her. She crossed the nearer waters that seemed neither to touch nor dismay her, and wonderfully she entered the mighty tide surging in through the "Gut;" yet she was not troubled or overwhelmed by it, but waved her hand to him from afar, smiling.

Bate looked in at the door and saw his mother, quietly asleep, her withered hand held fast in Rob's; and Rob, asleep, with his head on his breast, his old clay pipe clapsed in the other roughened hand. Bate's face showed only a stupid wonder, but he closed the door softly as he crept away.

Mary came later, and as she glanced at her mother's face a sharp look crossed her own. She pressed forward and put her lips to her mother's forehead. It was cold. There was no awakening.

"It has reached her heart! She has gone. Mother—mother, dear!" She took the lifeless form in her arms.

Rob slept almost as soundly as the dead.

"Robert," cried Mary, "she has gone!"

"Why, yes—yes, Mary," said the bewildered Rob, rubbing his eyes, "I saw her go." And his languid head dropped again to slumber.

"Robert, the disease has reached her heart—so suddenly, and stilled it. She has gone! Mother!"

"Why, yes," said Rob, still stupidly. "I saw her go."

"What do you mean? Mother is dead!"

Rob, his blue eyes vacuous to earth and still enamored of his living dream, pointed down the way of the apple blossoms, and beyond, to the swelling tide. "She went over that way, honor bright. I saw her. The tide did not seem rough to her. She did not mind the passage through."

Rob came to his senses. He saw only Mary's eyes, the tears on her white cheeks. She regarded him strangely for a moment; then she spoke quietly, with quivering lips:

"I am glad that you saw her when she went, Robert. I am glad that the tide did not seem rough to her—that she did not mind the passage through."

[To be continued]

TAKE CARE OF YOUR STOMACH

Take care of your stomach and your health will take care of itself. That is the golden rule of correct living. Your stomach is the factory of your body. It is there that the raw material we call food is prepared and made ready to be absorbed into your system and turned into blood, brain, bone and sinew. See to it then, and help it when it fails with Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great stomach healer, and you must be well. Mrs. David Martin, Beaver Brook, Albert Co., N.B., writing on January 20, 1908, says:—

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DIFFICULTY IN MASTICATING.

Cow has difficulty in grinding her food. Partially-masticated hay accumulated between teeth and cheek. I had her teeth dressed, but it did no good. Teeth look all right. She has become quite thin and her faeces are raw-looking, almost like diarrhoea.

Ans.—The trouble is paralysis of the muscles of the cheeks, and it is doubtful if she will recover. Clip the hair off the cheeks, and rub well, once daily, until well blistered, with 4 drams cantharides, mixed with 8 ounces alcohol. When blistered, rub, once daily, with vaseline until the scale comes off. Then blister again, and again, if necessary. Give her internally, 2 drams nux vomica three times daily, and feed food that requires little mastication, as cut hay, pulped turnips, chop and bran.

Farm and Fruit Lands : Near : Victoria

Vancouver Island, B.C., for sale by **Herbert Cuthbert & Company, Victoria, B. C.** This firm is one of the best posted on the Pacific Coast and one of the most reliable. Ask the publishers of this paper of Mr. Cuthbert's standing in the West.

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who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

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The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

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My herd is headed by the famous Black Gay-Lawn (91941) sired by Black Woodlawn (2706), the sire of the International Grand Championship winner in 1907. I have for sale at present a number of splendid young bulls bred from such families as the Erica's, Prides and Blackbirds. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

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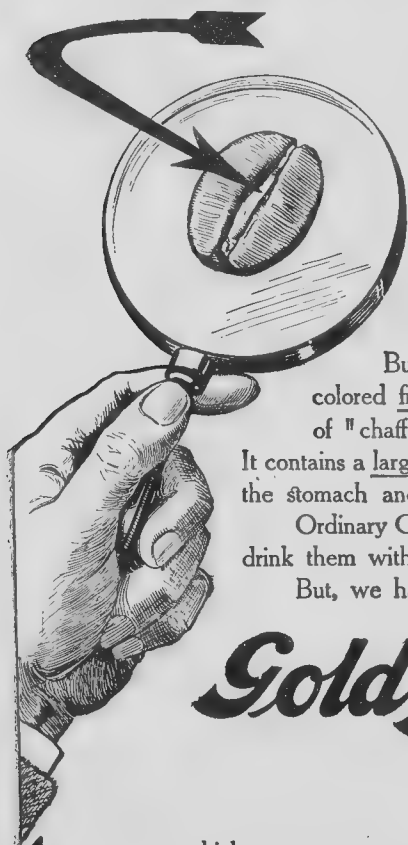
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You've seen hundreds of coffee berries. Perhaps use them every day. But, did you ever examine one carefully? Have you ever noticed that light-colored fibre or parchment curled up in the heart of the berry? It's only a tiny flake of "chaff"—yet, that little flake impairs the flavor and wholesomeness of the coffee.

It contains a large per cent. of tannic acid which is a powerful astringent and very injurious to the stomach and digestive organs.

Ordinary Coffees are full of this "chaff" or tannic acid. That's why many people cannot drink them without suffering ill effects.

But, we have a special process of grinding

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"THE CHAFFLESS" COFFEE

a process which removes every particle of the tannin-bearing "chaff" and dust, leaving only the pure brown meat of the coffee berry. Every injurious substance is eliminated by this process; and when you buy a tin of Gold Standard Coffee you get only the best part of the coffee berry with all the aromatic oil and natural flavor retained. You can drink it without fear of indigestion, headache or other ill effects.

Gold Standard Coffee is not only better than others but it is better for you.

The price is no higher than for most coffees, and one pound will make from 10 to 20 more cups of pure, full-strength coffee, than would the same amount of any other. One trial will convince you of these facts. Buy a tin to-day. If you don't like it, if it isn't better than any coffee you ever used, the grocer refunds your money. We pay him.

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Trade Notes.

That the steel telephone has come to stay, is proven by the rapid rate at which steel cabinets are replacing the old wood type instruments. The Ericsson All Steel magneto wall telephone advertised in this issue is the only set of its kind manufactured, and thousands of dollars have been expended in tools for making this instrument.

Exchange managers throughout the continent have been quick to recognize the unmatched features of this instrument. The cabinet is drawn from 16-gauge sheet steel and though proof against damage and entirely rigid, the steel telephone compares favorably in weight with the old-fashioned wood type. By actual measurement this telephone is the smallest fully equipped magneto telephone manufactured, and the striking beauty of its design and finish has left a deep impression on the minds of every telephone man who has seen it.

The farmer must have a telephone which will always ring loud and clear, and the generator must be so powerful as to operate the central office drop through any and all line conditions. The Ericsson ringer is a marvel of workmanship, and always rings with vigor and dispatch. The bells are tuned producing a pleasing ring as well. The generator supplied in the Ericsson All Steel Telephone is by actual test more powerful than any on the market.

Municipalities and farmers throughout Canada are adopting the Ericsson All Steel Telephone, realizing that in it is value, efficiency, durability, beauty, small size and longevity.

The telephone is often subject to lightning discharges and with the old-fashioned wood set, the result is almost invariably a heap of ashes—Not so with the steel telephone. The lightning arrester is entirely encased in steel which precludes any possibility of the wall catching fire.

To any one interested, Booklet "B" describing the All Steel Telephone will be sent on request; address the L. M. Ericsson Tel. Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., or their Canadian representative, W. L. Harris, 63½ Scott Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

GOSSIP

June 5th is expected to be a red letter day in the annals of Canadian Shorthorn cattle. The date is selected by Hon. John Dryden and Son of whom it is said the breed has had no more zealous and intelligent devotees throughout the last twenty-five or more years. Much that Shorthorn men have to feel proud of now is directly due to the efforts of Mr. Dryden, and cattle breeders are not the class to forget a benefactor or quench the fraternal spirit. Hence, a lively sale, but withal, right prices are expected. Catalogs with descriptive notes have been circulated and the most straight forward measures adopted for the handling of mail and wire bids. Send these to Mr. Geo. P. Bellows at the sale and they will be conscientiously executed.

The sale of Shorthorn cattle held by A. Crystal of Marshall, Mich., on May 7, was not the pronounced success that was expected of it. Mr. Crystal's herd is one of the best in America and Shorthorn breeders expected to see top figures reached. A large consignment and vile weather operated against records and buyers got bargains.

Some of the prices were:

Red Sulton, after a bidding contest between F. W. Ayers, T. J. Wornall, and J. F. Dodge, fell to the latter's bid at \$1,000, a conservative figure for such a bull.

61 females sold for.....	13,410;
an average of	\$220 00
6 bulls sold for.....	1,670;
an average of.....	280 00
67 head sold for.....	15,305;
an average of.....	229 00

Visitors to Winnipeg are invited to attend our Exhibition at the Winnipeg Pure Food Show, June 8th to 22nd

THE CALL OF SPRING

Something Concerning the Famous Mendelssohn Spring Song

The rare charm of Mendelssohn's Spring Song lies in the Melody, though, of course, the accompaniment is so arranged, like the frame of a picture, to intensify the effect of the melody. Only a great virtuoso can play the Spring Song with perfection because of the difficulty an amateur finds in bringing out the melody with a smooth legato touch uninfluenced by the requirements of the accompaniment. Either the tones will be too jerky or they will become buried in the accompaniment. But it is possible for persons of musical taste to hear the Spring Song as they would like to hear it even though their technical equipment may not be equal to the task of playing it. There is in the Angelus piano-player a device called the Melodiant which will bring out definitely and clearly the melody of the Spring Song, or of any other similar composition. Moreover it is possible for the person operating the Angelus to phrase the music in accordance with his idea of expression. In short the Angelus is a complete piano technique ready for any person of musical taste. This player has been secured by Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, for installation as an interior part of the well-known Gourlay Piano. Every musician knows the high standing of this firm and the splendid character of the Gourlay. When it is combined with the Angelus, the combination is one that will appeal to all lovers of musical art. There are scoffers who imagine that no artistic result can be secured from a mechanical piano-player. Those persons are particularly invited to take the first opportunity of trying a Gourlay Angelus at the nearest agency or write direct, when catalogue will be mailed free on request.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

RINGBONE.

I have an old horse that has 4 ringbones about 1 year old. I wish to know just how to proceed to burn them; what to use to blister; how soon after the burning should the blister be used? In fact I would like to know all about it. There is no V. S. here and I have been bothered with ringboned horses all my life. I think I will try to learn to stop them. Where can I get an iron to do the burning? Please send me a drawing of it and I think I can get it made here.

Alta. J. B. E.

Ans.—We could not advise you to fire this horse yourself. Only a qualified veterinary surgeon is competent to perform such operations. The enlargements should be blistered immediately after firing, and repeated in two weeks, if the new hairs have commenced to grow, but not until then. The way to prevent ringbones is to keep their feet properly pared down once a month. Nearly all ringbones owe their origin to the colt's feet being neglected. Attend to them when the youngster is four weeks old then every four weeks, this should be done in the adult horse, whether he is shod or not. The following makes a good blister: Powdered Cantharides, 4 drams; Biniodine of Mercury, 4 drams; Lard, 6 ounces; mix. Clip of the hair from the part to be blistered, well rub in the ointment for 48 hours, then wash off with warm water and soap, and smear with vaseline every three days.

PREGNANT MARE SWELLS UNDER ABDOMEN.

Pregnant mare swells under the floor of her abdomen. Her mammae and hind legs also swell.

H. H.

Ans.—The legs and floor of the abdomen of all horses have a tendency to swell during idleness, and, in many cases, this tendency is intensified in pregnant mares, and, of course there is a strong tendency to swelling of the mammae. No drugs should be given. Give laxative easily digested food, and give regular exercise or light work, and a box stall when in the stable.

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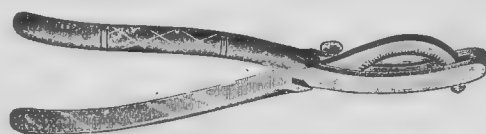
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We are carrying two very superior grades of Twine this year—The Diamond E Golden Manilla, 550 feet to the lb., and the Eaton Standard which measures 500 feet to the lb. Our prices are:

Diamond E Golden Manilla, at	Winnipeg,	Brandon,	Regina,	Calgary
	10 3-4c	10 7-8c	11 1-12c	11 2-5c
Eaton Standard	9c	9 1-8c	9 1-3c	9 2-3c

OUR GUARANTEE PROTECTS YOU

"If the Twine is unsatisfactory for any reason, or if your crop is destroyed by frost, hail or excessive rain, return the twine to us at our expense, and we will not only refund the money, but also refund any charges that you may have paid."

We will quote special prices on carloads ordered by an Association or by neighbors combining and sending in their orders under one man's name. Payment can be made on delivery, either at the station, or through a bank, providing there is an agent at your station. If there is no agent we will be obliged to send your Twine on to the next station where there is an agent, unless you remit money with order. It is advisable to get orders in early as we may be able to make up a car lot for your station. If we are able to arrange this we will give you the benefit of the carload prices. You need have no hesitation in placing your order now.

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By placing larger orders for Rega Castor Machine and Harvester Oil, we have obtained price concessions which enable us to quote lower prices than those given in our Spring catalogue. All customers will receive the benefit of the following revised price sale.

No better oils than these can be desired, they were thoroughly tested and gave every satisfaction last season.

	1 Gall. Tins	Cases 6, 1 Gall.	5 Gall. Tins	g Bbl. lots 20 Gall.	1 Bbl. lots 40 Gall.
	each.	Tins each.	each.	per ga.	per ga.
Rega Castor Machine Oil.....	55c.	\$3.00	\$2.45	35c.	32c.
Rega Harvester Oil.....	65c.	\$3.75	\$2.65	45c.	40c.
Dominion Cylinder Oil.....	75c.		\$3.25	55c.	50c.
Amber Cylidner Oil.....	85c.		\$3.75	70c.	65c.
Cream Separator Oil.....			1/2 Gallon Tins each.....		45c.
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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and miscellaneous advertising. **TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE.—Wanted several parties to purchase interests with me and develop 160 acres Okanagan fruit lands. I bought early and can sell for about one-third of what lands near it are sold. With this low price, easy terms and the number of applicants necessarily limited, would advise you, if you mean business, to write me immediately for particulars. L. W. Bick, Elford Street, Victoria, B. C. 27-5

FOR SALE.—Avery Undermounted Engine, 30 H. P. Their latest Plough Engine with steel gears, Gould valves, gravity oiler, etc.; 42 x 70 Separator with all latest improvements. Only run 31 days: is in A 1 shape. Very easy terms where good security can be given. Apply 636, 13th Street, Brandon, Man. 20-5

WANTED AT ONCE.—A French Coach Stallion. Must be a good one and price reasonable; age not objected to. Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane, Alta.

WANTED.—Pure-bred Jersey Bull from three to six months old; give terms and pedigree, also record of Dam. Address H. Panabaker, Plumas, Man.

WANTED.—A few stacks of Wheat or Oats for threshing trials at Winnipeg Exhibition. "Thresher," care of Farmer's Advocate.

CATTLE or SHEEP RANCHES on the North Thompson River. Abundance of free range; will lease, take partner, or sell. J. D. Scott, 436 Granville Street, Vancouver.

FOR SALE.—320 acre Farm, 1 mile from town. 200 acres in wheat. W. H. Morgan, Craik, Sask. 20-5

FOR SALE.—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg. P. O. Box 481. 20-

A BARGAIN.—A section farm for sale, close to a thriving town on main line C. P. R. Nearly seventy acres under crop (wheat and oats.) good frame house, stables and buildings. For a quick sale take three thousand (crop included.) Full particulars, Owner, Box 84, Wapella, Sask. 20-

PORTRAIT AGENTS working for themselves send for our new wholesale price list. Samples free, prices lowest. Merchants Portrait Co., Limited, Toronto. 20-

FARM HELP and any kind of help supplied free of charge by the Labor Information Office for Italians (56 Lafayette Street, Telephone 1198 Franklin) New York City. **FREE LABOR OFFICE.** Send for circular and application blanks.

WE WANT YOU to mail us your watch for repair and we will tell you what the cost will be. We are specialists in watch repairing. The Manitoba Watch & Jewelry Co., 275 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

STRAYED, April 21st, 1908—One Bay Mare in foal, 5 years old, branded "J.N." left shoulder pop on jaw. Thomas Robinson, Ghost Pine Creek, Alberta.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

J. R. McRAE, Neepawa, Breeder of White Wyandottes. Prize winning birds and utility stock; also eggs.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas: seven prizes in 1907. Eggs \$3.00 and \$2.00 setting. Few cockerels left. Pincher Creek Poultry yards, Alta. 25-5

LITTLE COTE Poultry yards, St. Charles, Man. Pure bred barred P. R. Eggs for sale. A special winter laying strain, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. Vialoux (nee H. E. Hall). tf

W. J. CURRIE, Lauder, Man., Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Exhibition birds for sale. One hundred birds to select from. Eggs in season. T. F.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man. tf

PIGEONS.—White Fantails, \$1.00 per pair, crated and delivered to Express Co. Bert Brodie, 224 Maryland St., Winnipeg.

EGGS FOR SALE, from pure bred Barred Rocks. Grand sire and sire of present head of flock imported birds. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Eli G. Roberts, Bagot, Man. 27-5

C. W. ROBBINS, Chilliwack, B. C., breeder of laying strains, Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2, 15, tf.

BUFF ORPINGTONS exclusively; winners at Michigan, Charlottetown and Strassburg—Eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 one hundred. Elmer Sells, Strassburg, Sask.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS.—For Hatching—winter layers—Fifteen, \$1.50, Thirty, \$2.50. Jas. Sinclair, box 130, Stonewall, Man. 27-5

C. W. ROBBINS, Chilliwack, B. C., breeder of laying strains, Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.15, 4t-20

HOLD YOUR EGGS FOR A HIGH MARKET "EGG-FRESH" will keep them for you. Approved by official agricultural authorities. Why sell for 10c. per doz. when you can get 30c. in the fall? Cold-storage eggs go musty. "EGG-FRESH" preserves eggs absolutely in original purity, imparting no taint, softening or discoloration. A safe, sure, economical method, simple and tested. Box of "EGG-FRESH" sent prepaid for 50c. Best investment you ever made. **PRAIRIE SHOPPERS MFG. CO.** 412 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

S. O. B. LEGHORN EGGS — \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Pekin duck eggs \$1 per 11. Thos. Y. Hurton, Carman, Man. 27-5

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Buff Orpington Eggs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. T. F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home wood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13s11

GEO. SWALES, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 17-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

STRONSA STOCK FARM.—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. T. F.

BERKSHIRES.—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Man. Address J. A. McGill. 24s4

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T. F.

JAS BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-tf

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31s12

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeder of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

WOODMERE FARM,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$3 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES,—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O., Vancouver Is., B. C.

H. C. GRAHAM, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

wild?

2. Part of my homestead is in a lake. Do I have to pay taxes to the local Improvement District for what is in the water?

Sask. C. E.
Ans. Yes, the samples are wild oats. See article in issue of May 20th on how to distinguish a wild oat. The sample is determined by the horse shoe or "sucker mouth" on the large end. Wild oats and tame oats are entirely distinct species and as grains are self-fertilizing plants there is no possibility of a tame oat turning wild.

2. Your tax bill is based upon the assessed value of your land and in making an assessment the lesser value of the part under water was doubtless taken into consideration. Of course if you think the assessment was too high you can appeal against it another year.

WHICH IS THE BEST LOCALITY IN B. C. ?

A few families here intend to make a home either in British Columbia or on Vancouver Island. Would you kindly inform us through your valuable Question and Answer Column which of the following districts: Kootenay Okanagan, Chilliwack or Vancouver Island offers best inducements for poultry raising, along with a few cows and a few hogs; also of best market and climate?

Scotland. John Lumsden.
Ans.—If everyone had the same tastes and preferences this would be a most unhappy world and it all depends upon what one considers inducements and what significance one attaches to drawbacks, which district a man would select for a home. Every one has seen differences of opinion between man and wife upon this question: how then is an outsider to decide for others what they prefer in a locality. Vancouver Island has many advantages, large markets, mild climate, the warm Pacific Ocean, etc., and it also has some handicaps as any land outside of Eden necessarily has. The interior valleys also have their advantages, drier climate, near the prairie markets, beautiful scenery and land less heavily timbered and consequently easier brought under cultivation. No man should locate anywhere on the recommendation of others! He should see for himself and make his own choice. There are a lot of people in this world who would be happier if they had seen other places before they settled and it is also true that the man who can adapt himself to the demands of a district can do about equally well one place as another when opportunities offer.

LINE FENCE AND CROPS

My neighbor has a barb-wire pasture fence put up right on the edge of his land adjoining my land, and if I put my crop in close to the edge of my land the same as I had it last year, his cattle, etc., can reach over and also put their heads through the wire (as it is only two strands) and eat my crop. Would he be liable for any damage done, or must I keep back some distance from his fence or should he keep his fence back so that they could not reach my crop?

Sask. A. Z.
Ans.—The point is debatable. The line fence must be put on the line.

2. If there is a herd law the neighbor should enclose his cattle within a lawful fence or herd them; and two strands of wire do not constitute a lawful fence.

3. The cattle are not upon land growing a crop but do damage to it. These points complicate the case to such an extent that it would be hard to get a decision in accordance with the intention of the law. If there is trouble arrange to arbitrate.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN

What are the chances for employment for a young man wishing to enter the railway service as a locomotive fireman? If I wish to secure a position with the C. P. R. to whom should I apply?

Man. A. R.
Ans.—There is always a chance for good men to get into the service. Apply to the operating department Winnipeg.

Business Openings

In....
Victoria, B. C.

The most prosperous city on the coast. If you desire to engage in business in Victoria or district, write us stating amount of capital available what business you prefer and if wanted at once.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Learn Bookkeeping at Home

We teach you by mail. Courses also in: Penmanship, Arithmetic, Complete Commercial Electrical Engineering, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Civil Service, Public School Course, Matriculation, Teacher's Certificates (any Province), and 100 other subjects. Ask for what you need.

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.
Dept. F. Toronto, Canada.

MEN WANTED

Good vision, under 30, over 145 pounds, to prepare for brakemen and firemen on railroads in this vicinity. Experience unnecessary. Pay \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer, \$150 to \$200 monthly. Distance is no bar.

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9 YEARS BAD LEG.

HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

Mr. C. Johnson, of Poplar Hill Creek, Athabasca Landing, Alta., says: "About nine years ago a running sore commenced on my right leg caused by a ruptured blood vessel. As time went on it got worse and my sufferings were intense. I had a very sore leg indeed, and had very small hopes of ever seeing it healed, in fact I was told by several who had known such sores that I would suffer with it for life. When I was almost in despair I heard of Zam-Buk and commenced using it. Other salves I had used caused me much suffering, but Zam-Buk soothed the pain, and although it appeared for some time to be doing no good yet I persevered and as soon as the wound became clean, it was only a matter of three or four days before it was healed."

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, pimples, ulcers, ringworm, itch, piles, running sores, blood poison, and all skin diseases. All stores and druggists, 50c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Mothers, Physicians and Nurses All Unite in Recommending

Lactated Food.

Babies of all kinds and degrees are alike in one thing,—they must eat in order that they may live, and unless they have proper food they cannot be well and strong.

Tens of thousands of loving mothers, physicians and nurses who have had practical experience in the feeding of babies, are agreed that Lactated Food is the only reliable nourishment for infants wholly deprived of breast milk or partially nursed.

Lactated Food wherever used for infants in summer time has greatly lessened infants mortality. It is the one food that can always be given to the child with perfect safety. It prevents constipation, bowel irritation, dysentery and cholera infantum. Thousands of grateful letters have been received from mothers whose little ones were saved and made strong by Lactated Food. Try it dear mother. You druggist can supply you.



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls—also ten Cows and Heifers.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddie, Alta.

Glencorse Herd of Improved Yorkshires. "Stock from the boar Oak Lodge Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C., (Imp.) bred by Earl of Roseberry K.G. Scotland and from Monkland Candidate 4th (imp. in dam) The 1000 pound sow Breomhouse Hawthorne, 1st champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland two years in succession. Sows that raise a dozen robust pigs per litter are the farmers' best friends. Our sows do it. Stock not akin in numbers to suit purchasers."

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Uncleared land \$100 per acre
Cleared ,, \$150 ,, ,,
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Only 2% cash and 2% per month—no interest.

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Nelson, B. C.

FAILURE TO CONCEIVE.

What is the best thing to do in the case of a mare or cow failing to conceive after being several times served?

A. C. S.

Ans.—The yeast treatment, which has been frequently published in these columns, has we believe, proved effectual in many cases. Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow it to stand for twelve hours in a moderately warm place; then stir in one pint of freshly-boiled, lukewarm water, and allow it to stand from eight to twelve hours. The mixture will then be ready for use, and the entire quantity should be injected into the vagina of the animal to be bred half an hour before service. Another preparation recommended by an English veterinarian, said to have proven effective, is the following: An ounce of bicarbonate of potash dissolved in a quart or more of warm water, has to be syringed into the passage about half an hour before service. The water must not boil, or it changes the salt from bicarbonate (which is the most innocent of alkaline substances) to carbonate (salt of tartar), which has more or less caustic influence. This is just one of those little matters where carelessness defeats the object, and may even do injury. The same remedy, and in the same proportion, is applicable to mares, cows and sows.

GOSSIP.

H. O. Augearst, of Mt. Royal, Man., announces a dispersion sale of short-horns at the C. P. R. Sale Pavilion, Winnipeg, on June 24th.

The size of the new volume XXX of the Clydesdale stud book of Great Britain is an indication of the increasing interest that is being taken in Clydesdale breeding and registration. There are some two thousand mares and one thousand stallions recorded in this latest volume. The illustrations are of the Cawdor cup winners of 1907 Lord Kitchener and Chester Princess.

CLYDESDALES AT KILMARNOCK.

At the annual spring show at Kilmarnock, Scotland, last month, prizes were, as usual, offered for Clydesdale colts, mares, fillies and geldings, and the competition was keen, there being a large entry in every section, except for yield mares. The *Scottish Farmer* says: The unprecedented success of the Baron's Pride yearling colt, bred by Mr. John Cocker, Hill o' Petty, Fyvie, and owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, was generally approved. He was awarded first in his class, the male championship, the Clydesdale Horse Society's medal as the best yearling or two-year-old of either sex, and the President's gold medal as the best Clydesdale of either sex on the ground. He was similarly successful at the Aberdeen Spring Show five weeks ago. His dam was a mare by the H. and A. S. champion, Prince Thomas (10262), and he is a very handsome, upstanding, well-ribbed colt, with the best of feet and legs, and very close movement. His limbs are planted right, and he never stands or moves wrong. Reserve to him for all open honors stood Mr. H. B. Marshall's very handsome, upstanding two-year-old filly, Sarcelle, bred by Mr. Anderson, Comisty, Huntly, and got by the champion sire, Everlasting (11331), also out of a mare by Prince Thomas. Sarcelle won first in her class and the female championship. Last year she was second at Kilmarnock, first at Glasgow, and third at the H. & A. S. Show, Edinburgh. She also won the Clydesdale Horse Society's medal at Glasgow, and other local prizes. She has developed wonderfully, and is now a big, sweet-boned filly, a nice close mover, and very good at the ground. In the case of the brood mares, there was a fine display. Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestown, was placed first with his celebrated champion, Pyrene, champion at Glasgow and the Royal in 1907, and Cawdor Cup champion in 1906. In a strong class of two-year-old colts, Mr. Kilpatrick's St. Clair, the winner at Glasgow Stallion Show, and got by Sir Humphrey, was put first. He had a strong opponent in Mr. Guild's Sam Black, by Baron O'Dee, by Baron's Pride, which again stood second to him as at the earlier show. He is a thorough

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The story is briefly told in a little booklet called "Furnace Facts." It's not an advertisement. No furnace name is mentioned, and you can read the whole story in 5 minutes.

To the party contemplating purchasing a furnace it points out the snags and pitfalls, and shows exactly what to demand of an architect, contractor or dealer, in furnace construction and installation.



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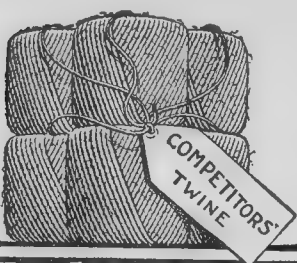
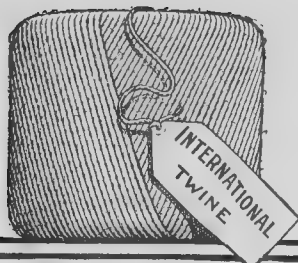
Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works
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SPRING, 1908



SCOTCH GRANITES

Our first carload is expected to reach Brandon about May 15th. While we are carrying a large stock in Brandon for you to select from, we have found it necessary to place an order for more with the quarries. Orders for special designs in Granite can be included in this carload provided the order reaches us prior to March 15th. We have a large quantity of Vermont and Italian marbles in stock.

Remember — BRANDON



One Half

THE BINDER TWINE SOLD IN CANADA IN 1907 WAS DEERING McCORMICK AND INTERNATIONAL BRANDS

FIFTY per cent of the binder twine used in Canada for the 1907 harvest was Deering, McCormick and International twine. Why? Because these brands give such universal satisfaction that farmers depend upon them. Farmers who use short length and imperfect twine during one season will profit by their mistake and see to it that they get a brand which has full length, full strength, and evenness of strand to recommend it.

Are you one of the farmers who used short length twine last year? If you are you did not buy Deering, McCormick or International twine, for these twines are always full length, full strength, and comply with the requirements of the government inspectors.

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Sisal,	500 feet per pound
Standard,	500 " " "
Manila,	600 " " "
Pure Manila,	650 " " "

These brands of twine are also remarkably free from swells and bunches of tow; a comparison with other brands will convince you of this.

It will pay you to call on the local dealer and inspect these brands of twine before making a purchase. Or write to the nearest branch house for further information.

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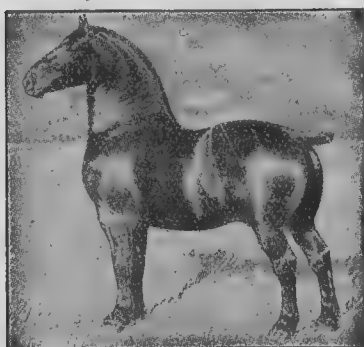
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Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A

Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, and Shropshire Sheep. A new importation of 32 stallions and 6 females just arrived. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 45 Stallions and 30 Mares and Fillies sold since January, 1907. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome.



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Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, all ages; imported and home-bred for sale. Also several choice young Canadian bred Clydesdale Stallions of best breeding at prices below competition. Correspondence solicited.

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Write for prices and particulars.

Long-distance 'phone at farm.

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gentleman's horse, with size, style and quality to commend him. His feet and limbs are all a Clydesdale man wants and in respect of beauty of outline and general levelness of merit he stands nearly, if not quite, alone.

PRIZE LIST FAT STOCK SHOW.

The following is the prize list at the bull show at Calgary last week:

SHORTHORNS.
Cow, steer, or heifer, 3-years and over. 1, W. H. Maude, Lacombe; 2, J. Ramsay, Priddis; 3, W. P. Williamsan, Ft. Saskatchewan; 4, J. McAndrew, Davisburg.

Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3.—1, A. H. Bolton, Gladys; 2, W. H. Maude.

Steer or heifer, under two years.—1, J. Ramsay; 2, H. C. Graham, Kitscoty.

HEREFORDS.

Steer, cow or heifer, 3 years and over. 1 and 4, S. M. Mace, Pekisko; 2, T. Wagner, Erskine; 3, P. F. Huntley, Lacombe.

Steer or heifer, 2 years and under 3.—1, J. Tough, Edmonton; 2 and 3, S. M. Mace.

Steer or heifer under two years. 1 and 2, S. M. Mace.

GALLOWAYS AND ANGUS.

Only one animal, exhibited by E. D. Adams, Calgary.

Grade Steers, 3 years old and under 4. 1, W. E. Tees; 2, R. G. Ryan; 3, H. W. Watkin, Olds.

Steer or heifer, 2 years old and under three. 1 and 2, Bryce Wright, De Winton; 3, S. M. Mace; 4, S. R. English.

Cow or heifer, 3 years or over.—1, S. R. English.

Championship, best steer, cow or heifer.—Bryce Wright; reserve, W. H. Maude.

Shorthorns, Bulls, aged.—1, R. K. Bennet, Midnapore; 2, James Sharp, Lacombe; 3, Thos. Talbot, Lacombe; 4, James Scarlett, Innisfail; 5, O. Sigurdson, Solheima.

Three years and over thirty mos. 1, John A. Turner, Calgary; 2, W. P. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan; 3, Mr. Chas. McIntosh, Lacombe.

2 years and under 30 mos.—1, Henry Talbot, Lacombe; 2, Jas. Sharp, Lacombe; 3 and 4, J. L. Walters, Tees; 5, R. K. Bennet.

Eighteen months and under two-years 1 and 3, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; 2, Jas. Sharp; 4, S. R. English, Lanuke; 5, Bryce Wright, De Winton.

Yearlings and under eighteen months. 1, Wm. Thirsk, Wetaskiwin; 2 and 3, Bryce Wright; 4, S. R. English.

Best Shorthorn bull, any age, bred in Alberta, Championship Medal.—Henry Talbot, (Diamond's Hero, 70087), Reserve, Wm. Sharp, (Grazier, 70852).

Best Shorthorn bull, any age.—1, John Turner, (Baron Robson 63484), reserve, Henry Talbot, (Diamond Hero)

Herefords, aged bulls.—1, O. Palmer, Lacombe; 2, 3, 4 and 5, P. F. Huntley, Lacombe.

Under three years and over thirty months.—1, James Tough, Edmonton; 2, P. F. Huntley.

Two years and under thirty months. 1, F. J. Taylor, Lamerton; S. N. Mace, Pekisko; J. Fraser, Lacombe; J. T. Parker, Lacombe; P. F. Huntley.

Eighteen months and under two years 1, P. F. Huntley, 2 and 4, O. Palmer; 3, F. J. Taylor; 5, S. M. Mace.

Yearlings and under eighteen months. 1, F. J. Taylor; 2, and 4, J. Fraser; 3, J. T. Parker; 5, P. F. Huntley.

Best Hereford bull bred in Alberta, Championship Medal.—F. J. Taylor, (Lamerton Luck 5685), reserve, O. Palmer, (Togo, 3429)

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Bulls, three years and over.—1, G. G. Melson, Olds; 2, L. Hutchinson, Duhamel; 3, F. Jones, Canyon.

Two years and under.—1, W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail; 2, G. G. Melson; 3, W. J. McClure, Innisfail; 4 and 5, J. H. H. Fay, Blackfalds.

Best Aberdeen-Angus bull any age.—G. G. Melson, (Canton June Blossom 2nd, 57846), reserve, W. T. G. McClure, (Chief of Cloverhook).

Galloway, bulls any age.—1, W. E. Tees, Tees; 2, E. D. Adams, Calgary

STOCK JUDGING COMPETITION.

HEAVY HORSES.

1. R. J. Scott, Lacombe; 2, W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail; 3, N. Talbot, Lacombe.

LIGHT HORSES.

1. A. Wagner, Lacombe; 2, R. J.

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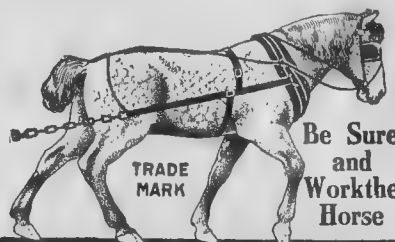
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Our Stock in all lines exceeds our limit of accommodation. We must reduce stock and will quote prices that will do it. In Clydesdales we have two yearling stallions, one imported. Two year old and yearling fillies. A very fine lot of young shorthorn bulls and heifers by Missie's Prince (Imp.); Tam Glen 1st head of herd. Yorkshires, all ages; spring pigs at prices to suit. Barred Rock eggs at \$1.50 per setting of 14. Roland and Carman stations, C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. N. R.

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of Poplar Park Farm

is now headed by Marquis of Marygold, the senior champion bull at Brandon, Regina and Calgary this season. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale.

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50 head of January and February pigs for sale. Ready to ship end of March. 3 Prize winning Boars for sale, one a Berkshire yearling.

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Scott, Lacombe, 3, N. Talbot, Lacombe.

BEEF CATTLE.

1, R. J. Scott, Lacombe; 2, E. Randal Lacombe; 3, Robt. Stewart, Innisfail.

SWINE.

1, R. J. Scott, 2, W. T. G. McClure. Hurdman's prize, 1st, W. H. Maude, 2nd, Thos. Fletcher. Carload lots, 1st, J. Rion, Industrial School, 2nd, Thos. Fletcher.

BULL SALE AT RED DEER.

The sale advertised by Messrs. Root and Page for May 8th at Red Deer, Alta. came off as per arrangement. Prices were not large, the Western stockman and farmer in his buying usually keeps pretty close to cost of production. Some of the bulls bringing over \$50 were:

G. F. ROOT'S CONSIGNMENT.

Red Deer 26, 3-year-old, \$125 to E. Powne, Red Deer.

2-YEAR-OLDS.

Red Deer 38, \$125 to R. S. Wadell, Stettler.

Red Deer 36, \$150 to Ed. Donaldson, Pine Lake.

Red Deer 33, \$90, S. Johnson, Solhemia.

Red Deer 34, \$80, R. G. Bartlett, Lakeview.

Red Deer 35, \$105 to Jas. F. Gaetz, Red Deer.

Red Deer 41, \$50 to C. Higgs, Red Deer.

YEARLINGS.

Red Deer 50, \$60 to Jno. Robinson, Innisfail.

Red Deer 53, \$76 to George Gillis, Penhold.

Red Deer 48, \$50 to J. H. Scannel, Red Deer.

Red Deer 44, \$50 to O. B. Gonjaware, Content.

A. E. SHORT'S CONSIGNMENT.

Pine Lake Monarch, \$60 to Capt. Thorn, Red Deer.

Edward (67286), \$40 to Geo. Fleming, Penhold.

R. PAGE'S CONSIGNMENT.

2 YEAR-OLDS.

Sport Royal, \$60 to J. Sigurdson, Marketville.

Mysie's Pride, \$55 to Jno. Hockin, Red Deer.

Prince John, \$55 to R. Fiske, Hillsdown.

Bonnie Prince, \$35 to H. Evans, Pine Lake.

Young Billy, \$35 to E. Plumb, Blackfalls.

3-YEAR-OLDS.

Pinehurst Monarch, \$50 to W. J. Reay, Red Deer.

Certainty, \$50 to J. Morrison, Innisfail.

THE DUBLIN SPRING SHOW

That world-famed event, the Dublin Cattle Show, has just passed for another year, with all its usual bustle and excitement, having been held at Ballsbridge from the 21st to the 24th of April. The exhibition was, in most respects, a thorough success, and quite upheld the high standard established in previous years. Of course, it must be admitted that the competitions lacked much of the international interest formerly associated with them, as cross-channel exhibits were prohibited by the foot-and-mouth restrictions imposed recently on all importations from Britain by our Department of Agriculture. But this was not altogether an unmixed disadvantage, as, with the exception of one or two English owners who had bulls in the country prior to the promulgation of the orders, the Irish breeders had no outside competition to contend against, and nearly all the prizes were retained at home.

The weather—always an important factor—was not so favorable as usual: dull and threatening on the first day; rainy on the second; snow on the third; and a nice blend of all three on the concluding day, did not constitute at all pleasant atmospheric conditions. In spite of all, the attendance was well maintained, being representative of all parts of Ireland, as well as including a large number of welcome visitors from England, Scotland and Wales. The entries of stock received were of a record nature, the great outstanding feature, as usual, being the Shorthorns, of which no fewer than 633 head were entered. The Aberdeen-Angus came next, with 159, and Herefords had 100 representatives—these being our three principal breeds. The other

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Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

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I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

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Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and 2-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

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will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION. They are mostly of purest Cruickshank breeding and include some of the best individuals in our herd. We offer SHOW PROPOSITIONS, SISTERS, HALF-SISTERS and FULL BROTHERS of some of our best show cattle.

Sale under cover, rain or shine. Lunch provided. Special train will leave Toronto over G. T. R. and take you direct to Farm. If you are interested let us send you a catalogue.

John Dryden & Son
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sections were of smaller size, viz.: Jerseys, 59; Kerries and Dexters (our two native varieties), 42 and 44, respectively, etc., etc. All told, the number of cattle entered amounted to 1,051, as compared with 1,033 in the previous year.

This show is especially important to the cattle industry of the country, by reason of the fact that at it each season a number of bulls are selected by the Department for service premiums, under their improvement schemes, and this time 153 Shorthorns, 40 Aberdeen-Angus and 24 Herefords were chosen. To assist farmers who wish to buy one of these premium bulls, but who might be unable to produce the money straight away, a system of loans has been arranged by the Department, and it is interesting to mention that over 50 of these loans has been arranged by the Department, and it is interesting to mention that over 50 of these loans were granted during the week for the purchase of yearlings. It is also very gratifying to state that, since this scheme was started, there has been no default in the case of a loan, though some were given to men in very humble circumstances. The arrangement is as follows: The farmer selected by the Country Committee to keep a premium bull makes application to the Department for a loan (if he requires it). He pays down one-third of the price of the bull, with a fee of five per cent. to insure it for twelve months, and he is allowed two years to pay off the outstanding two-thirds of the purchase money, interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. being charged, and two sureties guaranteeing the payment.

In connection with the idea of buying and selling, it may here be mentioned that this year a new and successful departure was made in introducing an auction sale at the show. No less than between four and five hundred head were entered, and though many were not disposed of, some of them realized very fine prices, especially among the Shorthorns, thanks to the operations of Mr. MacLennan, the well-known Argentine exporter, to whom the Scottish sales were forbidden ground this season, by reason of the disease outbreak. Mr. MacLennan bought two bulls from Mr. H. J. C. Toler Aylward, Co. Kilkenny, at 230 guineas each, viz., Diamond Prince and Diamond Lord, both by the well-known prize bull, Diamond Link, and first and second prizewinners, respectively, in the senior two-year-old class. At 170 guineas, he bought Mr. J. Bonis's Orphan's Diamond Royal, a third-prize yearling; at 160 gs. each, the Rev. J. Hall's Gold Leaf, and Mr. G. Dickson's Milecross General, the latter a third-prize two-year-old; and among the other lots which he secured were some at 130 gs., 100 gs., and several at smaller sums. For the Earl of Caledon's Caledon Courier, which won a first prize, Sir A. Stepney, Bart., of Wales, gave 210 gs. The best price for Herefords was 46 gs., and for the polled Blacks, 65 gs.

Shorthorns.—Shorthorns were given a number of extra classes, so that, instead of having two for yearling bulls, as before, separate provision was made for animals calved in each individual month, viz., January, February, March, April and May, 1907. Greater uniformity of size was secured by this elaborate arrangement of the younger sires. Among two-year-olds, three classes were given, instead of two, and there was the usual aged division. None of the Shorthorns were of sensational merit, and the absence of cross-channel plums was felt. There was, however, a very good level reached, and many shapely, sappy sires were found in all classes, especially among the aged bulls. Two-year-olds were hardly so free from weaklings as in other years, but some very promising animals appeared among the yearlings. The Challoner Plate, which indicates the championship, was won by Mr. B. H. Barton, of Straffan, for the five-year-old roan, Scottish Boy a heavily and evenly-fleshed bull, of much quality, and a first-rate one to handle, while his noble crest and grand Shorthorn head, and beautifully-turned back-end, made him a stylish cut of champion. Reserve for this trophy was Mr. Toler Aylward's two-year-old Diamond Prince, above referred to. He is well-ribbed and topped roan, combining

Dispersion Sale

The undersigned will offer his entire herd of

SHORTHORNS

consisting of

20 COWS and 20 HEIFERS

AND 4 BULLS

BY AUCTION AT THE

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JUNE 24th, at 2 P. M.

This is a genuine dispersion sale and the stock will be sold without reserve as I am retiring from the business. In the herd are several young animals that have showyard qualities of a high order. I shall be pleased to mail a catalogue to any one interested.

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H. O. AYEART, Mount Royal, Man.



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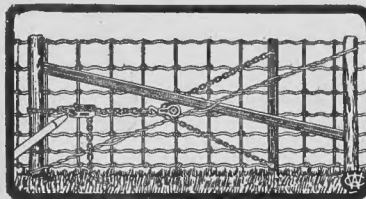
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Sixty Head have been sold by me in Ontario alone during the past year. The quality of the stock may be judged from the fact that while we have nothing forced for exhibition purposes; these horses won in the Show rings at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, Toronto; the Western Fair, London; the St. Thomas Horse Show, and other places. A Fresh Consignment of mares and fillies in foal and Stallions ready for service. Among them several handsome two-year-olds will be ready for inspection and sale at my barns, St. Thomas, Ont., about April 10th. We Show the Goods and Sell at Reasonable Prices. Our terms are reasonable. Correspondence solicited.



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If you have become a victim of dissipation, exhaustive diseases; if you have broken down your vital stamina with hard work and worry, don't delude yourself with the idea that you will get back your strength and vigor by following the drug route.

Give me a person with a Weak Back, full of Rheumatic, of Neuralgic pains and aches, suffering from Weakness of Stomach, Kidneys, Liver or Bowels, Headaches, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Old Age; give me a person who is broken down, worn out; give me a person with a "grouch," and if they use my Belt as I direct, and let its invigorating current of Galvanic Electricity pour into their body every night for a few weeks, I will fill their nervous system with a new energy, promote a healthy action of every organ of their body, overcome their weaknesses, pains and aches, restore their strength and make them strong and healthy, for "Electricity is Life!"

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Not a day passes that I do not receive proof of the grand work that my Belt is doing through letters and personal calls from patients who are using or have used my appliances. Here are a few samples:

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grand substance with nice quality. The Challenge Cup for the best yearling was awarded to the Earl of Caledon's Caledon Model, a very handsome, level roan, reserve to which was placed the same owner's Caledon Courtier, a half-brother to Model. Mr. B. H. Barton won the Challenge Cup for the best group of Shorthorns, and the Earl of Caledon the Cup for the best three Shorthorn bulls. Among females of this breed, Sir H. H. Smiley, Bart., Earl of Bessborough, and Mr. B. H. Barton were the owners of the first-prize animals, the second named having the cup for the best pair of yearlings. Among the cows and heifers quality was much in evidence. Mr. Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, acted as referee, and the other judges of the Shorthorns were, Messrs. T. H. Hutchinson, Yorks; J. McWilliam, Garbity; Geo. Campbell Aberdeenshire; and C. H. Jolliffe, Darlington. In addition to the exhibitors already named, the leading class winners included the following: Lord Carew, Co. Wexford; Miss Staples, Queen's Co.; J. Welsh, Co. Monaghan; W. C. Brown, Co. Tyrone; T. Porter, Co. Tyrone; F. Miller, Birkenhead; Wm. McDermott.

Herefords.—While Shorthorns are pushing ahead, these great white-face beef-producers are only "marking time" in Ireland. They admirably suit the rich grazing lands of the center of our island, but their deficiency as dairy cattle tells against their general advance. The display at Ballsbridge this week was not so impressive as on some previous occasions, when English exhibitors, including His Majesty the King, sent over some rare specimens. However, the home herds acquitted themselves rightly, and forwarded animals quite as good as, if not better than at other times. The representatives of the late E. T. Dames-Longworth were very prominent, and two of the Challenge Cups were won by one of them, a very typical, evenly-balanced yearling, named Minotaur, while this bull also made one of the trio that secured the Cup for groups. Major Hamilton, Co. Cavan; Mrs. Nugent, Co. Westmeath; Major Hillas, Co. Meath, were the most successful of the other exhibitors.

Aberdeen-Angus.—This increasingly-popular breed has a good way to go before it ousts the Shorthorn; indeed, the prospect of such ever taking place is too remote to be entertained seriously—under our present conditions. Still, its progress as a beef breed is satisfactory to its admirers, and its influence in this capacity is freely admitted to be very serviceable. As with Shorthorns, the classification for "the doddies" was elaborated this year among the younger bulls. There were bigger entries of the breed, and better quality was shown by the animals than formerly. Mr. Hum Bland, of Co. Wicklow, an ardent Aberdeen-Angus supporter, won, with a fine team, no less than five first prizes, and also the Queen Victoria Cup for groups, but the individual championship went to M. C. Dunbar-Buller, Co. Down, for Elf King of Droagh, a three-year-old bull of great scale and splendid furnishing everywhere over his massive frame. He is not a particularly stylish bull, but his girth and roasts are enormous, and he is very evenly covered. Sir J. F. Dillon, Co. Meath, was the winner of the Cup for the best pair of heifers, with two very sweet blacks. The other leading prize-takers included

10c. The latest success.

Black Watch

The big black plug chewing tobacco.

2265

Earl of Bessborough; A. J. Owen, Queen's Co.; F. J. Robb, Belfast; E. J. Beaumont, Nesbitt.

If space permitted, I should have liked to refer to the classes of agricultural horses (including Shires and Clydesdales), of Hackneys, Polo Ponies and Hunter stallions. Also of pigs, both black and white; of butter and other dairy produce, and to the splendid array of machinery and implements shown through the halls, galleries and about the grounds. But I fear I have already exhausted the room which the editor can devote to this big event, which possesses interest for all Irishmen in Canada, and doubtless many others as well.

"EMERALD ISLE."

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is put up in rolls containing nails, tin caps and cement. All you need in addition is a hammer. This is only one of the many conveniences of RUBEROID ROOFING.

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STELLA HARTMAN

Aged 5 years, 8 months

STELLA HARTMAN

Aged 5 years, 10 months

These pictures show the results of two months' treatment with D. D. D. Prescription. My daughter had suffered for five years with terrible skin trouble, all kinds of doctors and remedies having failed. My heartfelt thanks for D. D. D. M. A. HARTMAN, Galveston, O.

Some of Your Own Neighbors perhaps have testified to D. D. D. We have hundreds of letters telling how this remedy has brought instant relief and soothed and healed the burning skin. You ought to send for the free bottle. Sign the coupon at the bottom.

Constant Torture—Sleepless Nights—Days and Days of Agony ALL GONE!

Just think what it must mean after such terrible itching, burning, torture, to have the skin cooled and refreshed—the itch banished as if by magic—then the eruption gradually taken away—the skin made soft, clean and white—the cure complete.



INSTANT RELIEF

Apply a few drops of a clean **external** remedy (D. D. D. Prescription) to the afflicted parts and have the burning itch stop **AT ONCE**. It sounds almost like a miracle, but that is what D. D. D. Prescription has done for thousands AND WILL DO FOR YOU.

Don't dose the stomach to cure a skin disease. Cure the itch right where the itch is. D. D. D. Prescription is a wonderful mild, soothing compound containing the refreshing, cooling, healing oil of wintergreen, and we know that it **must** stop the itch at once.

TRIAL BOTTLE of this great remedy FREE! Why suffer and suffer and suffer with the itch and agony that nearly drives you crazy, and is gradually undermining your health? Let us send you a large size trial bottle of the wonderful D. D. D. Prescription, just to prove to you that this great remedy **will** give instant relief and positively cure Eczema and all forms of skin disease.

This Trial Bottle is FREE,

but we know you will be glad to send us only 10c to help pay packing and postage on this trial bottle which we send you free. The only reason we ask for the 10c is to have you pay PART of the expense, while we give you 25c worth of the medicine **free** and because we feel that we cannot afford to give this valuable remedy free except to people who are sufficiently interested to pay 10c. Just put a few drops of D. D. D. on the afflicted skin and see what a great change immediately takes place—the itch is gone and the skin cooled and refreshed—you can see the cure begin at once. Isn't it worth trying?

WRITE TODAY FOR THE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE

Just Sign the Coupon and send to us today, enclosing only 10c to help pay postage and packing, and we will send you this trial bottle by return mail, free, prepaid. Also a valuable pamphlet free which gives directions for treatment, bathing, diet, exercise, etc., for eczema, pimples, blotches, and every known kind of skin disease. Sending for the free trial bottle puts you under no obligations to buy anything—we just want to **prove** to you that D. D. D. will give instant relief and will effect a cure.

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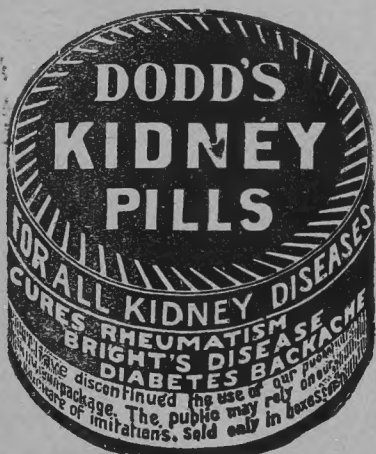
Dept. J1 Toronto, Ont.

Without any obligations on me please send by return mail, postpaid, your free bottle of D. D. D. Prescription, also free pamphlet on skin disease. I enclose only 10c for postage and will say I have never tried D. D. D. Prescription.

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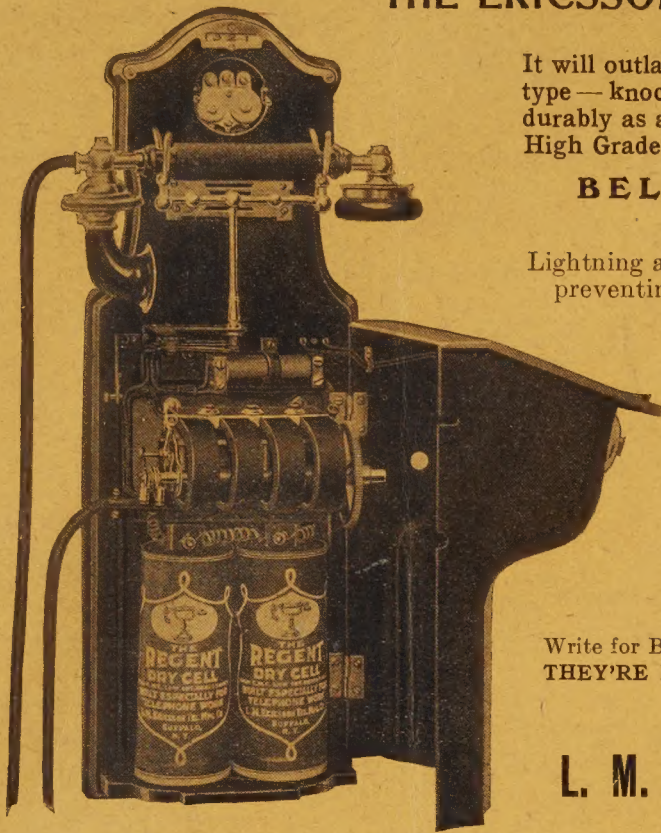
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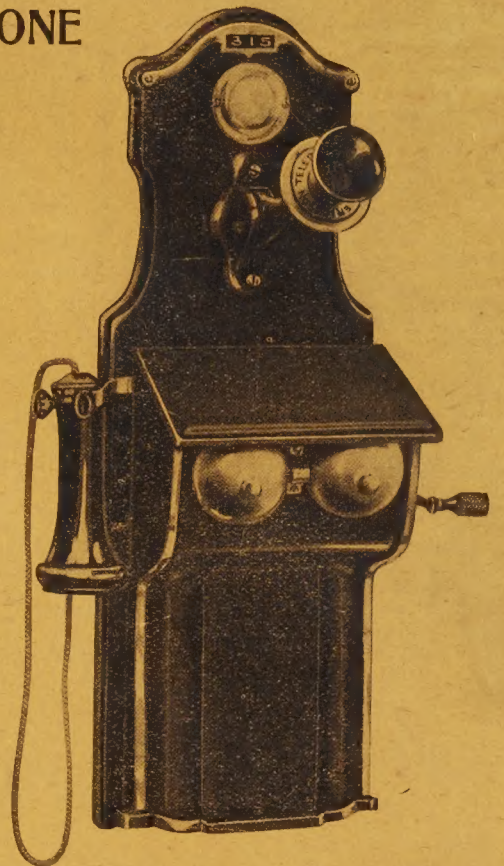
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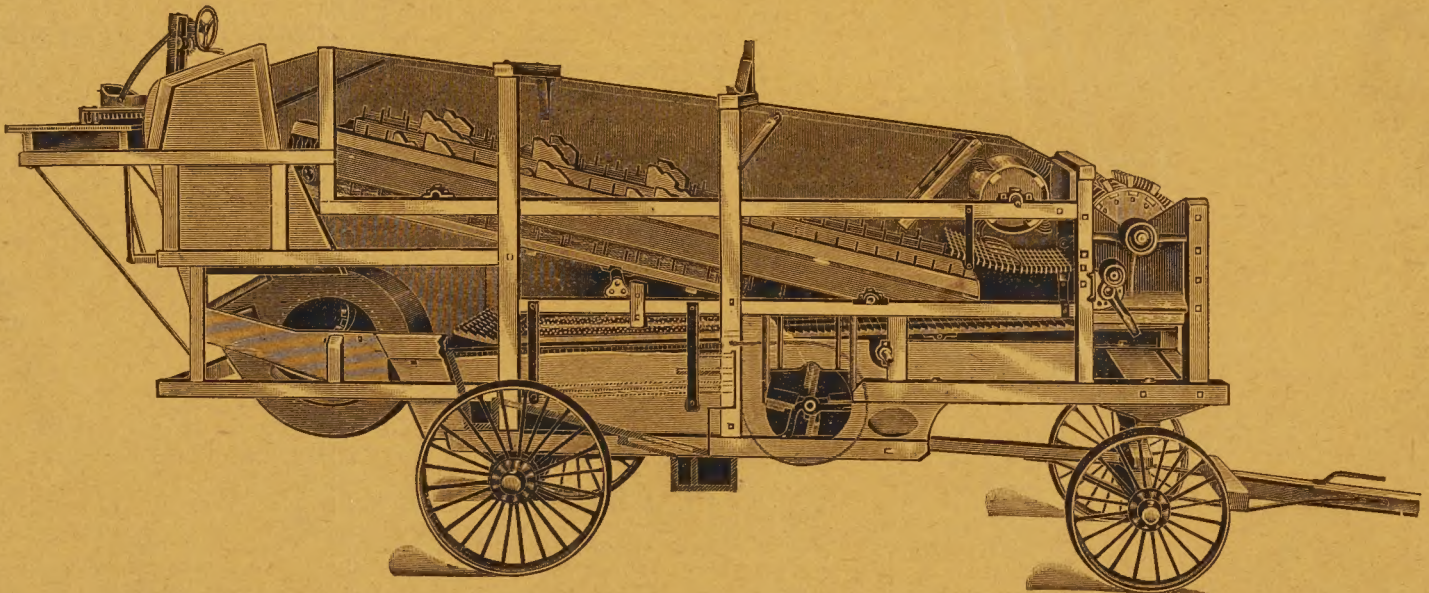


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